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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 51.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

FRONT-ST. AUCTION,
By Davis & Hanson.

An extensive and valuable Collection of

Theological, Historical, Medical, Classical, Law, Miscellaneous, School and Blank

BOOKS,
AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

N B. Public Sale by catalogue will commence on the 28th of August, and continue regularly EVERY OTHER SATURDAY EVENING.
August 27—tf.

Front Street Auction.

On Monday, the 13th September,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Will be sold, on a credit of three months,

20 Cases Fall Dry Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, Black, Brown and Mixed *Cloths, Cassimeres* and *Cassinetts;* Rose and Point *Blankets;* Red, Yellow and White *Flannels;* Red and Green *Bocking Baizes; Bombazetts;* Tartan and Circassian *Plaids;* Swansdown and Valencia *Vestings;* Super *Prints;* 4-4 and 6-4 *Cambric Muslins;* 4-4 and 7-8 Brown and Bleached *Shirtings, Checks, Tickings, Plaids* and *Stripes.*

AND AT HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

An extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

Also, at Private Sale,

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25 chests Young Hyson TEA
30 bbls Green COFFEE
300 kegs Kentucky TOBACCO
100 kegs 4, 6, 8 and 10d. NAILS and BRADS
250 boxes of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS
5000 lbs. SPANISH SOLE LEATHER
75 doz. UPPER LEATHER & CALF SKINS
500 SPANISH HIDES.
August 27—3t.

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING
A large assortment of

HARDWARE,

Which will be sold low.

Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERS' SKIRTING

August 27, 1824—1m.

M. S. MASON,
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COMPRISING A VERY CHOICE VARIETY OF

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Of the most recent importations, selected the last month, in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale, at a small advance, by the

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☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS can renew their assortment on very low and advantageous terms.
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Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chests fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

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KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
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NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do. do. do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,

LA PLATA OX HIDES,

AND

TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances.
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Chemistry, *James Blythe, D.D. and Robert Best, A.M.*

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Dean of the Faculty.

Lexington, August 9, 1824 - [Aug. 27—4t.]
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At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
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And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

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ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.
April 9, 1824.—tf.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale, at his Store, in Wood street,

5-4 Bleached & Brown Shirtings,
4-4 do do do
7-8 do do do
3-4 do do do
3-4 and 4-4 Checks,
Plaids and Stripes,

Which he will sell very low for cash or approved paper.

Nicholas Griffith
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824.—8t.

FOR SALE,

5000 lbs English Sheet Iron,
300 lbs Iron Wire,
100 tons Pig Iron,

At the PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

Alex. M'Clurg.
August 27, 1824—3t.

JOHN M. GOODENOW,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio,

CONTINUES to PRACTICE in the counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Belmont, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Columbiana and Jefferson; also, in the United States' Courts at Columbus.
August 20—3t*

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. *John Bustard,* Louisville.
J & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R Lindell, Pittsburgh
August 20—tf.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent

LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T Mountain.
August 20, 1824—tf.

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.
20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT,* assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
July 13—tf.

NOTICE.

RETAILERS of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors, within the city of Pittsburgh, will take notice that the 1st day of September is the time to take out Licenses, according to law.

William Graham,
August 27, 1824—3t *City Treasurer.*

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS,* by

J. Patterson & Co.
Corner of Wood and Third Streets.
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 20—tf

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO— 3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.
Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law.* They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe,* at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.
Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, in St. Clair township, near Woods' Meeting House, on the 31st July,

A dark Iron Gray MARE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, the off hind foot white, some saddle marks. Five dollars, with reasonable charges, will be paid for the return of the mare, or information where she may be found, and, if stolen, an additional reward of five dollars for the thief. Information may be left with Joseph Long or Thomas Jones, on the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh.

Joseph W. Brunson.
August 20, 1824—3*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.
Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf 2n.

EMBARKATION OF LA FAYETTE.

In giving accounts of the different ceremonies in receiving our distinguished guest, Gen. La Fayette into *this* country, it may not be amiss to lay before our readers an account of the manner in which he was dismissed from France. A few friends of liberty it would seem, were solicitous of expressing their admiration of the great and good man, and of paying him some mark of respect, previously to his quitting his native land. Tyranny is watchful because it has *reason* to fear, and this boon was denied—the military must parade to prevent the *adieux* of an admiring people. Dare the French Journals publish the reception of La Fayette in this country? We trow not. The following from the Commercial Advertiser, will show the difference between freedom and slavery. *U. S. Gazette.*

New-York, Aug. 18.—By the Don Quixote, arrived yesterday from France, we received the following account, from on eye-witness, of the arrival of General La Fayette at Havre, and his embarkation on board the Cadmus.

"As it was expected that the general would arrive early in the afternoon of the 12th, several merchants and a great number of young men left this [Havre, France] at 2 P. M. in carriages, gigs, and on horseback, to go out and meet the Monsieur La Fayette at Harfleur, (6 miles from Havre,) and accompany him into town. The American consul, and all the American gentlemen, and captains of ships in the harbor, intended also paying that compliment to the general, but the Sans Prefet notified to the consul, *that the Americans must not do so.*

"The road for two miles out of town, continued crowded from 3 in the afternoon till dark, when no tidings of the general having come, the people returned into town, where they remained in groups all the evening. Havre presented the appearance of a town in danger of an enemy's approach. The guards were doubled at all posts; patroles of soldiers, police men and gen-d'armes, marched about, and prevented the crowd from collecting in any one spot.

"At a quarter past 10 the general arrived in a post carriage, with his son and secretary. They were accompanied by the carriages that had gone out from Havre, and about 100 young men on horse back, all dressed alike. *A strong body of gen-d'armes escorted the cavalcade.* On arriving at the entrance to the city, the gates were shut, and the guard drawn out with fixed bayonets. It was then asked if it was the marquis de La Fayette, who was there, and on being answered that it was general La Fayette, the gate was opened to admit his carriage, and closed immediately, to prevent the entry of any of those who had gone out to meet the general.

"After repeated and unavailing attempts to get in, and expostulating with the officer on guard, this latter assured the gentlemen *on his honor,* that if they would go to the Poste de Pincettes, (a gate at the rear of the city, and a mile from the principal one,) they would be admitted. On presenting themselves at that gate, it was closed, and they were desired to go back to the principal gate where they were admitted, two by two, at intervals, and the names of several taken.

"In the mean time the general proceeded to the house of Mr. Phillion, (a most respectable merchant,) where an elegant dinner was provided, and a large party waiting to receive him.—In the course of the entertainment, a stone was thrown by some miscreant, in through one of the windows, which passed close to the head of one of the gentlemen. On the morning of the 13th, crowds again assembled to witness the embarkation of the general, and the streets presented the same appearance as the evening before. A party of soldiers were drawn up opposite the Cadmus, on the custom-house quay, where it was supposed the embarkation would take place. Every impediment was used to prevent the people from showing any mark of respect. The Cadmus, in consequence of the tide's falling was obliged to haul out into the roads. The general, accompanied by a body of gentlemen, arrived, and went on board the steam boat, which was previously cleared by order of the police, who would not allow him to embark whilst any body of the town was on board. They also hauled down the flag, belonging to the boat, and would not let it be hoisted whilst M. La Fayette was on board. The gates were shut, to prevent the people going to the pier-head to take a last view of the general. However, in this their efforts were unavailing, as every boat that could be had was immediately filled, and followed the steam boat to the Cadmus, two miles off. A gen-d'arme and a police officer went out in the Cadmus, to prevent any body but the general and his suite going on board. On his coming alongside, he was received with hearty and repeated cheers from the ship, which were returned from the boats, and a few persons on shore, who had got out and assembled about half a mile from the pier, (to be out of the way of the military,) as there was a strong guard at the pier head. This closed the scene."

The Rev. Mr. Dunbar has, by a series of experiments in Scotland, ascertained, that when a queen bee is wanting for a hive, her majesty can be, and is produced from the egg of a working bee. In one experiment, having removed the queen, the bees set about constructing royal cells, and placing common larvæ in them; in seven days two queens were formed. One of these killed the other; and though, while in a virgin state treated with no distinction whatever, she no sooner began to lay, than she became the object of constant solicitude and respect to crowds of her admiring subjects, who fed and waited upon her.

Iron Works.—Messrs. Kinnear, Morris & Stockbarger, have commenced the erection of Iron Works, at the mouth of Oil Creek in this county: the ore is said to be of the very best quality, and the bed is considered inexhaustible. We most heartily wish these enterprising men success, and sincerely hope they will meet with sufficient encouragement to justify them in the undertaking. *Venango Dem.*

Horse Thieves.—Within the course of the last 10 days there have been four horse creatures stolen out of enclosures in the neighborhood of this town. Those who have creatures had better keep a watchful eye after them for a season.
Wooster (O.) Spec.

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IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.
April 9, 1824.—tf.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale, at his Store, in Wood street,

5-4 Bleached & Brown Shirtings,
4-4 do do do
7-8 do do do
3-4 do do do
3-4 and 4-4 Checks,
Plaids and Stripes,

Which he will sell very low for cash or approved paper.

Nicholas Griffith
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—8t.

FOR SALE,

5000 lbs English Sheet Iron,
300 lbs Iron Wire,
100 tons Pig Iron,

At the PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

Alex. M'Clurg.
August 27, 1824—3t.

JOHN M. GOODENOW,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio,

CONTINUES to PRACTICE in the counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Belmont, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Columbiana and Jefferson; also, in the United States' Courts at Columbus.
August 20—3t*

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. *John Bustard,* Louisville.
J & G. R. Gilmore, B Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R Landell, Pittsburgh
August 20—tf.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent

LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T Mountain.
August 20, 1824—tf

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.

20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. ***MOLASSES.***
15 do ***CAMWOOD***
10 boxes Spermaceti ***CANDLES,***
3 tons ***LOGWOOD.***
200 bags ***SHOT,*** assorted Nos.

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.
July 13—tf.

NOTICE.

RETAILERS of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors, within the city of Pittsburgh, will take notice that the 1st day of September is the time to take out Licenses, according to law.

William Graham,
August 27, 1824—3t *City Treasurer.*

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS,* by

J. Patterson & Co.
Corner of Wood and Third Streets.
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 20—tf

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
Falsc Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.
Pittsburgh, April 1f—t19S.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law.* They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe,* at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D S. Walker.
Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, in St. Clair township, near Woods' Meeting House, on the 31st July,

A dark Iron Gray MARE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, the off hind foot white, some saddle marks. Five dollars, with reasonable charges, will be paid for the return of the mare, or information where she may be found, and, if stolen, an additional reward of five dollars for the thief. Information may be left with Joseph Long or Thomas Jones, on the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh.

Joseph W. Brunson.
August 20, 1824—3*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813.

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.
Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf nn.

EMBARKATION OF LA FAYETTE.

In giving accounts of the different ceremonies in receiving our distinguished guest, Gen. La Fayette into *this* country, it may not be amiss to lay before our readers an account of the manner in which he was dismissed from France. A few friends of liberty it would seem, were solicitous of expressing their admiration of the great and good man, and of paying him some mark of respect, previously to his quitting his native land. Tyranny is watchful because it has *reason* to fear, and this boon was denied—the military must parade to prevent the *adieux* of an admiring people. Dare the French Journals publish the reception of La Fayette in this country? We trow not. The following from the Commercial Advertiser, will show the difference between freedom and slavery. *U. S. Gazette.*

New-York, Aug. 18.—By the Don Quixote, arrived yesterday from France, we received the following account, from on eye-witness, of the arrival of General La Fayette at Havre, and his embarkation on board the Cadmus.

"As it was expected that the general would arrive early in the afternoon of the 12th, several merchants and a great number of young men left this [Havre, France] at 2 P. M. in carriages, gigs, and on horseback, to go out and meet the Monsieur La Fayette at Harfleur, (6 miles from Havre,) and accompany him into town. The American consul, and all the American gentlemen, and captains of ships in the harbor, intended also paying that compliment to the general; but the Sans Prefet notified to the consul, *that the Americans must not do so.*

"The road for two miles out of town, continued crowded from 3 in the afternoon till dark, when no tidings of the general having come, the people returned into town, where they remained in groups all the evening. Havre presented the appearance of a town in danger of an enemy's approach. The guards were doubled at all posts; patroles of soldiers, police men and gen-d'armes, marched about, and prevented the crowd from collecting in any one spot.

"At a quarter past 10 the general arrived in a post carriage, with his son and secretary. They were accompanied by the carriages that had gone out from Havre, and about 100 young men on horse back, all dressed alike. *A strong body of gen-d'armes escorted the cavalcade.* On arriving at the entrance to the city, the gates were shut, and the guard drawn out with fixed bayonets. It was then asked if it was the marquis de La Fayette, who was there, and on being answered that it was general La Fayette, the gate was opened to admit his carriage, and closed immediately, to prevent the entry of any of those who had gone out to meet the general.

After repeated and unavailing attempts to get in, and expostulating with the officer on guard, this latter assured the gentlemen *on his honor,* that if they would go to the Poste de Pincettes, (a gate at the rear of the city, and a mile from the principal one,) they would be admitted. On presenting themselves at that gate, it was closed, and they were desired to go back to the principal gate where they were admitted, two by two, at intervals, and the names of several taken.

"In the mean time the general proceeded to the house of Mr. Phillion, (a most respectable merchant,) where an elegant dinner was provided, and a large party waiting to receive him.—In the course of the entertainment, a stone was thrown by some miscreant, in through one of the windows, which passed close to the head of one of the gentlemen. On the morning of the 13th, crowds again assembled to witness the embarkation of the general, and the streets presented the same appearance as the evening before. A party of soldiers were drawn up opposite the Cadmus, on the custom-house quay, where it was supposed the embarkation would take place. Every impediment was used to prevent the people from showing any mark of respect. The Cadmus, in consequence of the tide's falling was obliged to haul out into the roads. The general, accompanied by a body of gentlemen, arrived, and went on board the steam boat, which was previously cleared by order of the police, who would not allow him to embark whilst any body of the town was on board. They also hauled down the flag, belonging to the boat, and would not let it be hoisted whilst M. La Fayette was on board. The gates were shut, to prevent the people going to the pier-head to take a last view of the general. However, in this their efforts were unavailing, as every boat that could be had was immediately filled, and followed the steam boat to the Cadmus, two miles off. A gen-d'arme and a police officer went out in the Cadmus, to prevent any body but the general and his suite going on board. On his coming alongside, he was received with hearty and repeated cheers from the ship, which were returned from the boats, and a few persons on shore, who had got out and assembled about half a mile from the pier, (to be out of the way of the military,) as there was a strong guard at the pier head. This closed the scene."

The Rev. Mr. Dunbar has, by a series of experiments in Scotland, ascertained, that when a queen bee is wanting for a hive, her majesty can be, and is produced from the egg of a working bee. In one experiment, having removed the queen, the bees set about constructing royal cells, and placing common larvæ in them; in seven days two queens were formed. One of these killed the other; and though, while in a virgin state treated with no distinction whatever, she no sooner began to lay, than she became the object of constant solicitude and respect to crowds of her admiring subjects, who fed and waited upon her.

Iron Works.—Messrs. Kinnear, Morris & Stockbarger, have commenced the erection of Iron Works, at the mouth of Oil Creek in this county: the ore is said to be of the very best quality, and the bed is considered inexhaustible. We most heartily wish these enterprising men success, and sincerely hope they will meet with sufficient encouragement to justify them in the undertaking. *Venango Dem.*

Horse Thieves.—Within the course of the last 10 days there have been four horse creatures stolen out of enclosures in the neighborhood of this town. Those who have creatures had better keep a watchful eye after them for a season.
Wooster (O.) Spec.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1828

Nominations.

ANDREW JACKSON, for President,
JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Fetz, Alexander M'Causlen, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Bush, Joseph Engle, John Pugh, Adam Eichelberg, Charles Kenny, Adam Klingensmith, Wm. Beatty, Valentine Gley, John Reed, Samuel Ewing, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Asa Mason, John Pugel, Philip Ramsey, John Bish, Peter Addams, James Anderson, Henry Roberts, Adam Light, James Murray.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, for President,
ALBERT GALLATIN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Richard Bush, Samuel Wetherill, John Geyer, John Connelly, Samuel Custer, Hiram Abrahams, David Wilson, John Light, Christian Snyder, Jacob Goodheart, John Walter, Abel M'Farland, John Negley, John A. Scrugge, Alexander L. Hays,* Anthony Taylor, William Watts, John Hannah, Henry W. Snyder, George Dennison, Walter Franklin, jr.* William M'Kinstry, John Molley, Henry Black, James Griffin, Francis M'Clure, Philip Mechling, James Montgomery.

*Declines serving.

Jackson Ticket.

Congress.—Walter Forward,
James Allison.
Assembly.—John Brown,
Robert J. Walker,
Samuel Cochran,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—Edward Patchell.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

Caucus Ticket.

Congress.—James S. Stevenson,
Robert Moore.
Assembly.—James Patterson,
John Brown,
James C. Gilleland,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—John Wilson.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, convened, pursuant to previous public notice, at the Hotel of Col. Ramsay, on Saturday evening, the 23th August, for the purpose of adopting measures preparatory to the reception of the Hon. John C. Calhoun,

CHARLES H. ISRAELL, Esq. was called to the Chair, and GEORGE M. DAVIS, appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by R. J. Walker, were adopted:—

Whereas John C. Calhoun, the early and eloquent advocate of a national system of Internal Improvement, and the candidate of Pennsylvania for the Vice Presidency of the Union, is daily expected here,—

Resolved, That this meeting, entertaining the highest sentiments of respect for the exalted talents and distinguished services of Mr. Calhoun, and viewing with peculiar interest the object of his tour through western Pennsylvania, are desirous of manifesting to him that attention which this liberal enlightened and intrepid statesman so richly merits from a grateful people.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of addressing the Secretary of War, in behalf of this meeting, to partake of a dinner, to be given at some convenient time and place after his arrival.

The meeting proceeded to designate the committee, when John Sampson, David Lynch, George Sutton, R. J. Walker, Benjamin Page, Francis Bailey, and Andrew Scott were appointed.

Resolved, That the above committee be requested to make suitable arrangements for the reception of Mr. Calhoun.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the different papers in this city.

CHARLES H. ISRAELL, Chairman.
G. M. DAVIS, Secretary.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

York.—The Norfolk Beacon, speaking of La Fayette's arrival, says, "it is a source of infinite satisfaction to find, that it is in contemplation to make such arrangements at York (the field of Cornwallis's defeat) as will shew the high estimation which Virginians have of his character and services."

La Fayette's progress.—At Greenwich, the first town in Connecticut, on Friday last, an arch was erected by the ladies, and tastefully decorated and inscribed, on the brow of the precipitous hill, down which Putnam plunged with his horse in a revolutionary skirmish, after seeing to the safe retreat of his men, till this was all the retreat left for himself, which he cleared almost miraculously. The arch was surmounted by a flag which the regiment of Greenwich bore at the battle of Whiteplains.—This truly republican town saluted him with cannon and bells (metal bells, and bells of metal) and the sturdy male and beautiful female yankees, welcomed the General to their state, by the liveliest tokens. He was received by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, who after a short stay, said to him on parting, "Sir, America loves you." To which the General replied, "I truly love America." He then proceeded, and at one o'clock next morning, reached New Haven, having been met, fourteen miles from there by the Governor's guards. A general illumination, and a salute of 24 guns, announced his arrival. The military paraded at 7 o'clock, and a public breakfast was given at the same hour, by the Common Council. The General proceeded, by New London and Providence, to Boston, where it was expected he would arrive on Monday evening.

Gen. La Fayette travels rapidly, quite a la Napoleon; relays of horses are provided for every ten miles; he went over thirty miles on Friday in three hours, and was to reach New Haven on the evening of the first day.

The Hero's Tent.—Among the very appropriate and well conceived devices which have been exhibited to give eclat to the reception of La Fayette, is the offer, by Mr. Curtis, to Col. Howard and the Cincinnati of Maryland, of the identical tent used by Washington through the revolutionary war, packed in the same case in which it was formerly conveyed. It has been carefully preserved. Dull indeed must be the imagination which cannot elicit more feeling from the contemplation of this relic, than can be expressed by the most ready pen, or the most eloquent tongue.

George Washington La Fayette was in Boston, in 1795, supported by Washington's private purse, and entered Cambridge College; afterwards, he served with honor in France, as an officer, under Bonaparte.

La Fayette.—The following anecdote of our distinguished guest has been related to us. A gentleman while in conversation with him, observed that "he spoke the English language remarkably well." "And why should I not," replied the General, "being an American just returned from a long visit to Europe." *Aurora.*

Indian War.—The Sioux, Chippeways, Sacs and Foxes, are engaged in a bloody war.

Political.

From the Village Record.

NO. IV.

The address quoted in our last as quoting the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, was also signed by Patrick Henry, Roger Sherman, and the members who constituted the Continental Congress in 1776—A body of men of as much wisdom, patriotism and virtue, as was ever convened together to deliberate on the concerns of a nation. This, I think, was the last address to the King. It proclaimed an hereditary affect. The declaration of independence followed; the old articles of confederation were hastily framed; the war raged; every heart, hand and head was engaged; there was no leisure to speculate upon forms or principles of government.

Opposition to the measures of the British Ministry was, as far as I am informed, throughout the whole of America, unanimous. On this point the people were united. But not a step was taken which did not create parties. Where there is freedom of opinion, there will be differences of opinion. Where there is freedom of action, there will be differences in conduct. In the mind of man is constituted, and, I have no doubt, wisely constituted. We are amiable, honest, and impartial men, under the obligation of an oath, on a jury, hearing the same testimony, the same pleadings, and yet diametrically opposed in understanding on points of facts; and if they agree on the facts, so less divided in respect to the judgment which should be given, arising out of those facts. We see, in Congress, that on a question, to us so plain as whether the general government, which holds in its hands all the sources of national revenue, has the authority to make national roads and canals, members of intelligence and integrity, in zealous and determined opposition. Is it then strange that parties prevailed during the revolution? Might not, and would not differences of opinion naturally arise among upright men, as to what measures were proper to be pursued? Up to the year 1775, it has been seen that devoted attachment to the king and government of Great Britain, was constantly expressed, and no doubt entertained. When the Declaration of Independence was declared, a bold measure, and a wise one, is it unreasonable to suppose that a good man, who loved his country sincerely, might have reasoned thus: "This, I fear, is a hasty step. Our leading men, up to this time, have professed a warm attachment to England, and the people at large have felt that attachment strongly. Will not this measure distract us? Will it not cut off the hope that the ministry may be made to recede from their oppressive purposes, and bring on universal war? Will this young country, without an army, a navy, or money, be able to contend successfully against the numerous and disciplined armies of England, her powerful and victorious navy, and her immense wealth and resources? May not the issue be, that we shall, at length, be obliged to submit to armed force, and the liberties we possess be taken from us, as from a conquered people?" If it be admitted that such might have been the course of reasoning in an honest mind, should it not lead to less bigotry, and more catholicism in relation to those who differ from us in sentiment?

During the whole progress of the war, both in the army, in Congress, and in the state Legislatures, fierce contentions, sometimes threatening dangerous consequences, prevailed. I am not sorry that so few of the particulars of those contests have been preserved. Very few of them related to the forms or general principles of government, but had reference to particular measures of a temporary nature.

As these numbers are written for the benefit, principally, of those young men who may not have had an opportunity to trace the rise of parties, it was thought proper to go back and give a rapid view of the general progress of liberal and just principles, from their first dawn down to the present day.

I now come to the point to sketch the origin of the two parties—Federal and Democratic. The distresses of the country, after the Peace, were severe beyond what it is possible for the pen to describe.—The Government was literally bankrupt. It had no means to pay its debts, accumulated during the war, which were numerous, large and pressing, amounting to nearly an hundred millions of dollars. So often had congressional promises been violated that their credit was wholly gone, and to trust them was to place your money hopelessly beyond your reach.—The depreciation of continental money—the disbanding of the army without payment—the debts accumulated by individuals, which there was no chance or hope to pay—the universal stagnation of business—the low state of agricultural improvement—and without commerce or manufactures, universal discontent prevailed throughout the country; and in many parts of it, fierce and wild passions, inflamed by restless, unprincipled and daring men, threatened civil war.† The insurrection of Shays, in Massachusetts, shows the alarming temper which prevailed in that quarter of the country; an agrarian law, and the abolition of debts, was the popular theme of these numerous but mistaken men; and the Newburgh letter to the army—that firebrand thrown into a magazine of powder, shows that a leader of spirit and talents was not wanting to lead the most desperate enterprise.

All the states were free, sovereign and independent nations; absolutely so as France or G. Britain, except so far as they were bound by the articles of Confederation, which has been justly called—a rope of sand. Hastily and imperfectly formed, it was totally unfit for any effective purpose. The states obeyed it when they pleased, and disregarded its injunctions without hesitation when it better suited their views. The radical defect in it was that it gave to the general government no power to raise revenue. The Congress were to call on the states each for its quota of money, and the state raised it, or not, as its legislature pleased—and in general the legislature did not please to raise the necessary sums, and hence the Bankruptcy of the government. The whole organization was defective. It did not carry us through the war. The war carried itself along, and sustained that rickety and miserable form of government, throughout the whole of the conflict.

In this state of things our wise men saw that a more energetic general government was necessary, with large and efficient powers; with power to devise what was proper for the general weal, and so organized as to execute its own purposes—to carry into effect its own decrees. A convention was called for this purpose, over which Gen. Washington presided, and of which Alexander Hamilton was a prominent member. The difficulties that this convention had to encounter, it is impossible for any man, the wisest and best informed, at this day, to conceive ‡ The miserable state of poverty, debt, and disaffection, was not the only difficulty that was to be met and overcome. Had it been a time of prosperity and general content-

*The fact is, these principles have opened upon us like the light of the morning; first seen, so mingled with darkness as scarcely to be distinguishable; slowly the misty grey changes to the glowing purple as the dawn appears—the gallant cock crows for joy; as the morning advances the heavens glow with light, sunbeams break upon the mountains—the hills are gradually illuminated, until, at length, the God of day bursts in the effulgence of his glory, and spreads his joyous beams throughout all the valleys and the plains—So the first rights attained by our fathers, were mingled with much of despotism and oppression—the progress of liberal principles was slow, and often clouded. The great Barons, the Clergy, and principal men, like the tops of the mountains, first received the beams of freedom. But as sound principles advanced, their influence was more widely extended, until, at length, by our glorious revolution, the sun had arisen to his zenith, and the sacred truth proclaimed, that "*all men are born equally free.*"

†The distress suffered from the peace of 1783 to 1789, was little less intense than that endured in the severest year of the war.—The war was like working a ship in a storm; every one had something to do; the crew was kept busy and therefore cheerful. The stagnation after the peace was like the crew of the ship on a wreck in a calm, on short allowance, with nothing to do but suffer and complain.

‡Not even the old mariner while he sits as a rock that overlooks the wide sea; its surface, unruffled by the breeze, a broad mirror reflecting back the glories of the firmament, in calmness, in peace and in beauty, can bring back to his own mind the terrors of that ocean in the raging of a night tempest, fearfully lighted by the bursting of the billows against the cliff of a lee shore.

[illegible] ISLAND SLAVE.

[illegible] part of the county villages in the country part of the state of Rhode Island, which was purchased [illegible] years ago, and [illegible] by the family of the late Governor Jenckes, consists of [illegible] dwelling houses, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars [illegible] This village, which is built in a rough, rocky and [illegible] two miles high, the keeper of which is the Hon. Comfort Tiffany, who is also President of the Bank and Justice of the Peace. In one corner of the bar is located the strong vault, in which all the produce transferred to the Bank are [illegible] There, at all hours of the day, stands either the Cashier or the public's humble servant, the Landlord, President, Justice, ever ready at a moment's warning to discount their neighbors' notes, or to fill a bumper of [illegible] or a glass of pure New England Rum, or real country Gin. In addition to this tavern and banking house, three humble dwellings, a grocery store, a blacksmith's and cooper's shop, are all that compose this village. No meeting house with its lofty spire pointing to the heavens, has ever been erected—and seldom if ever, is seen among them an individual clothed in the sable garb of divinity, to point out to these humble villagers the only straight and narrow path which will lead them to the realms of everlasting bliss. In one of the dwellings lives 'Squire Jennings, who for the last 15 years has held the office of Town Clerk and who has had the honor frequently to represent his town in the General Assembly. In another, resides the Grocer, who is also Selectman, Constable, Collector of Taxes, and Hogreve. The third is occupied by the Blacksmith and the Cooper. These are all cultivators, or rather runners over of the soil; for tillage among them is in a low state—not a farm in their society produces one half which it might be made to do with proper attention. In the blacksmith's shop the working of the bellows, and the sound of the hammer, is seldom heard, and seldomer still is the rattley clattery music of the setting of a hoop on some musty cider cask, or dry pork barrel, sounding in the ears of the inhabitants. We have been thus particular in describing the village, to show now several of the flanks in Rhode Island are located.

Our hero, the tavern keeper, the Justice of the Peace, President of the Bank, &c. &c. is in his person, rough and ordinary, gross in his manners, and to appearance, a second backwoodsman. Great must be the imagination of a stranger to ever suppose him to be the dignitary which he really is, and not much less so, to believe him capable of being an accomplished rogue. But it so happened, while on one of his excursions, in running from Bank to Bank, (in imitation of *New York Bankers*) carrying home their paper, and receiving other funds, that one of the shoes on his horse worked loose—he accordingly stopped at a Blacksmith's shop in Connecticut to have it set, which was promptly done, and to pay the Knight of the hammer for his services, he took from his fob a small note on the Bank of which he is President but which had only been signed by the Cashier. The Blacksmith received it, and after examining it for some time, he looked up with apparent much wisdom, and pronounced the bill spurious, as it had not the signature of the President. Ah! said President Trusty, "if that is all that is wanting, I can soon sign it." The Blacksmith accordingly handed him a pen, with which he put his signature. And to further excite the suspicion of this son of Vulcan, he carefully took from the folds of his garments a roll of those bills, and said, "here is three thousand dollars which I can soon sign and have ready for market." This was sufficient to confirm the blacksmith in the opinion that his customer was a notorious counterfeiter; and what to do he knew not; but no time was to be lost—the counterfeiter had already mounted his gig, and drove off with great rapidity in the direction for this place. The blacksmith ran from neighbor to neighbor, and after summoning half a dozen true and trusty friends, they met in council, and on hearing the momentous tale, they one and all instantly pledged themselves to pursue the chase, and to take if possible their culprit; and thus after speeding their way 15 or 20 miles like hounds in pursuit of a fox, bounding on the turf, leaving a volume of dust rolling in the air, and far in the rear, they reached this city between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a few moments after the pursued had left.

When alighted, they made known their business, and described very minutely their supposed counterfeiter; but it so happened that the gentleman to whom they addressed themselves recognized in their description his old friend, the real President of the Rhode Island Bank.—He soon, however, succeeded in convincing them of the correct intentions of their fugitive, and of his real character, and that their pursuit had been after an honest man, rather than a rogue. The pursuers, after letting their horses breath a while and refreshing themselves with a glass of punch again mounted and directed their course towards home, headed by their Lawyer, and the blacksmith under the full satisfaction, that he, whom they thought to be a rogue, had thus far proved to be the "noblest work of God, an honest man!" and that they had one and all faithfully performed the duty which they owed the public. *Norwich Cour.*

From the Salisbury North Carolinian, August 10.

Martens. Innumerable flights of martens have for 4 or 5 weeks past, settled every evening, between sunset and dark, on the trees of a grove in this town, and dispersed again next morning before sun-rise. Their numbers have been variously estimated, from 5,000 to 20,000; and the conjectures of our citizens, as to the cause or motive, if dumb creatures can be said to act from motive, of these birds in collecting here in such quantities, are more variant than their estimates of the number; some viewing them as the harbinger of mighty events either calamitous or prosperous; while others, more rationally, suppose that they assemble somewhere every year, previous to taking their migratory flights. Should this paragraph meet the eye of one who is naturalist enough to explain away the mystery that seems to obscure the history and character of the martens, an acceptable service would be done to the scientific part of the world, if he would communicate through our columns, or those of any other public journal, a history of the bird, its peculiar character and migratory habits.

Pick-Pockets.—Several instances are mentioned of the loss of Pocket-Books, in the crowd assembled on the present interesting occasion. At New-Haven General Andrew Hull lost between 3 and 4 hundred dollars in this way. A detachment of this rifling corps was no doubt sent from N. York, where numbers from all parts of the Union had probably mustered, and may be expected to improve with avidity, the opportunities always afforded by a crowd, for whatever purpose assembled.

Spurious Dollars.—A Vermont paper states, that Dollars bearing the image of Ferdinand VII, have been selling at Montreal, being apparently cast in sand, and partially hammered to conceal imperfection; they are clumsy, have an iron complexion, 6 per cent below the standard, and light, making them in value about 92 cents. *Balt. Morn. Chron.*

Extract of a letter from Point Coupee, to a gentleman in New-Orleans.—"The testament of Mr. Julien Poydras, who lately died here, has just been opened. It appears he made the following legacies:—For a college at Point Coupee, $20,000. For marriage portions to poor girls of said parish, 30,000 dollars. To each of his god-sons and god daughters, 500 dollars. For marriage portions of poor girls of the parish of West Baton Rouge, 30,000 dollars. To the charity hospital of New-Orleans, his house on Levee, between St. Louis and Conti-streets, and his house in Bourbon street. To the Poydras female asylum, all his houses in Poydras-street, and on the Batture. To Miss Gallatin, 10,000 dollars. To his testamentary executors, who are Messrs. Gui Richard and Beaudue, 25,000 dollars. The remainder of his fortune goes to his family."

Liberal Bequest.—The late Ebenezer Dexter, of Providence, Marshal of Rhode Island, who died recently, has by his will bequeathed to the town of Providence, the residue of his estate, (after the payment of a few inconsiderable legacies to individuals) for the purpose of erecting an Asylum for the poor of the town. The value of the bequest is estimated at 60,000 dollars. *Balt. M. Chron.*

John Taylor, of Caroline, Virginia, a very distinguished character, and U. S. Senator from that state, we are sorry to announce, died at his residence, a few days since.

Emigration to Hayti.—About thirty families of color, were to sail from Philadelphia on Monday last, and others were to follow soon. It must be gratifying to all, to find this desirable work beginning in earnest.

Mr. Kean, the tragedian, according to a letter from London, is certainly to be amongst us the ensuing winter.

Tobacco.—The king of Naples has prohibited the culture of this plant, in a great part of his territories.

Growth of New-York.—The Commercial Advertiser of that city says, "we understood early in the spring that as many as five or six hundred new mercantile establishments were opened in New York; and we now learn that more than 3,000 buildings have been commenced and completed within the city limits; most of them are brick, and in a style at once rich, simple and substantial."

Colombian Nuns.—A proposition was expected to be before Congress, to abolish the perpetuity of the vows of females who take the veil, and to allow them at the end of every third or fourth year to renew them, or return to society.

Gold at Aruba.—All persons are digging with avidity for gold, lately discovered in a ravine; one piece of pure gold, has been found weighing 32 lbs. 8 oz. and many pieces from 14 to 16 lbs. A letter from Caracas confirms the fact, and says, that upards of $150,000 in value, of pure virgin gold, duegovernment, has taken measures to secure the benefit of this discovery.

Liberality! The City Council of Albany, on the petition of Anson Spooner, who lost his eyesight by the bursting of a cannon on the 4th of July, granted him permission to *ask charity for two days!!*

Foreign News.

From France. By the packet ship Don Quixote, Capt. Clark, which sailed from Havre on the 15th ult. Paris papers to the 16th have been received at New-York.

A report reached Trieste on the 23d of June, from Corfu, of the defeat, at Thermopylæ, of ten thousand Turks, under Hiber Pasha, second in command of the army of the Seraquier. It wanted confirmation.

The plague had made its appearance at Rimini, Servia, and the Austrian Council, with many others, had quitted the place.

The King of Wirtemberg has undertaken a journey to Marseilles, for the benefit of bathing.

The French Chambers had met, and Mr. Lecresque disapproved the treaty concluded with the United States, and called upon the government to avail themselves of the article in the treaty, which gave them the power of rescinding its execution, upon giving a previous notice of six months.

The envoys from the republic of Hayti had arrived at Havre, and were to proceed immediately to Paris, where they were to enter into negotiations with the French government.

The King of Spain had determined not to recognize the independence of the South American States.

The Prussian government have published a decree by which the associations of students called *Burschenschaften* are assimilated to the secret societies prohibited by the law, and subjected to the same penalties.

The Antwerp Journal contains the following article:—"Intelligence from the seas between Africa and Asia announces great disasters in the Isle of France, (Mauritius) by a hurricane. All the plantations have been destroyed, several vessels wrecked, and the public edifices partly thrown down. The colony has lost all its resources for several years."

Madrid, June 29.—A kind of Congress, formed of the Ambassadors of the Holy Alliance, is now talked of. The actual situation of Spain, the occupation of Cadiz, and the future destiny of the Balearian Islands, are said to be the subjects upon which the conference will take place. It is not known what part England will adopt, but fears are entertained that she will not fall into the views of the other powers.

The Pope's Nuncio has transmitted to the King, through the medium of the Chief Secretary of State, the circular bill addressed by Pope Leo XII. to all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops, upon the occasion of his elevation to the Pontifical dignity, as well as bull for the publication of the Jubilee for 1825. The Holy Father speaks against indifference in religious matters, against bible societies, and the Holy Scriptures being translated into the vulgar tongues.

Later from France.—The ship Milo, in 34 days from Havre, has arrived in Boston. She brings no intelligence of importance. A proposition in the chamber of deputies, that members, on accepting appointments from the king, should vacate their seats and stand the chance of re-election, was negatived in secret committee. Vallete, Spanish Minister at Naples, found, upon his arrival at Bayonne, a prohibition to proceed further. The king and queen of Spain left Madrid on the 5th of July, for the waters of Sacedon. A man was condemned to death by the court of assizes, upon conviction of issuing base coin of 10 sous each. An attempt had been made, in Corsica, to poison two priests.—The two consecrated wafers had been replaced by two that were poisoned. An emetic being immediately taken, they were saved, and were on the recovery.—On the 25th of June the populous and flourishing town of Waalwyck, in Holland, was desolated by a dreadful fire, which destroyed about fifty houses, including the town hall, and sixteen barns.—About seventy families were deprived of shelter. *Franklin Gazette.*

European Legitimates will be compelled to an unpleasant inference from the evidence of our unabated love of liberty, shown in the reception of La Fayette. We have a right to take his treatment on the way to Havre, as a specimen of their vindictive feelings.—In fact, there is no parallel in history to this transit of La Fayette's; no instance to compare to it, as evincing the constancy of republican affection towards the benefactor, after an absence of nearly half a century. Legitimate ears will find but little comfort in the roar of our festive artillery on such an occasion. *Baltimore Chronicle.*

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb.	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. $5 & up.	4½	Exg. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br. $5 & up.	1
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks $5 & up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt.	3	N. E. Commercial bk.	3
Salem	3	Other R. I. notes	gen. 4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia	gen. 1	*New-Hampshire*	gen. 3

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1824.

Nominations.

ANDREW JACKSON, for President;
JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Peltz, Alexander M'Caraher, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Raub, Joseph Engle, John Pugh, Adam Ritscher, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Giesy, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Asa Mann, John Fogel, Philip Benner, John Rush, Peter Addams, James Ankrim, Henry Scheets, Adam Light, James Murray.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, for President;
ALBERT GALLATIN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Richard Rush, Samuel Wetherill, John Geyer, John Connelly, Samuel Castor, Enoch Abrahams, David Wilson, John Light, Christian Snyder, Jacob Goodheart, John Walter, Abel M'Farland, John Negley, John A. Scroggs, Alexander L. Hays,* Anthony Taylor, William Watts, John Hannah, Henry W. Snyder, George Dennison, Walter Franklin, jr.* William M'Kinstry, John Mullay, Henry Black, Isaac Griffin, Francis M'Clure, Philip Mechling, James Montgomery.

**Declines serving.*

Jackson Ticket.

Congress.—Walter Forward,
James Allison.
Assembly.—John Brown,
Robert J. Walker,
Samuel Cochran,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—Edward Patchell.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

Caurus Ticket.

Congress.—James S. Stevenson,
Robert Moore.
Assembly.—James Patterson,
John Brown,
James C. Gilleland,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—John Wilson.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, convened, pursuant to previous public notice, at the Hotel of Col. Ramsay, on Saturday evening, the 28th August, for the purpose of adopting measures preparatory to the reception of the Hon. John C. Calhoun,

CHARLES H. ISRAELL, Esq. was called to the Chair, and GEORGE M. DAVIS, appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by R. J. Walker, were adopted:—

Whereas John C. Calhoun, the early and eloquent advocate of a national system of Internal Improvement, and the candidate of Pennsylvania for the Vice Presidency of the Union, is daily expected here,—

Resolved, That this meeting, entertaining the highest sentiments of respect for the exalted talents and distinguished services of Mr. Calhoun, and viewing with peculiar interest the object of his tour through western Pennsylvania, are desirous of manifesting to him that attention which this liberal enlightened and intrepid statesman so richly merits from a grateful people.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of addressing the Secretary of War, in behalf of this meeting, to partake of a dinner, to be given at some convenient time and place after his arrival.

The meeting proceeded to designate the committee, when John Sampson, David Lynch, George Sutton, R. J. Walker, Benjamin Page, Francis Bailey, and Andrew Scott were appointed.

Resolved, That the above committee be requested to make suitable arrangements for the reception of Mr. Calhoun.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the different papers in this city.

CHARLES H. ISRAELL, Chairman.
G. M. DAVIS, Secretary.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

York.—The Norfolk Beacon, speaking of La Fayette's arrival, says, "it is a source of infinite satisfaction to find, that it is in contemplation to make such arrangements at York (the field of Cornwallis's defeat) as will shew the high estimation which Virginians have of his character and services."

La Fayette's progress.—At Greenwich, the first town in Connecticut, on Friday last, an arch was erected by the ladies, and tastefully decorated and inscribed, on the brow of the precipitous hill, down which Putnam plunged with his horse in a revolutionary skirmish, after seeing to the safe retreat of his men, till this was all the retreat left for himself, which he cleared almost miraculously. The arch was surmounted by a flag which the regiment of Greenwich bore at the battle of Whiteplains.—This truly republican town saluted him with cannon and bells (metal bells, and bells of metal) and the sturdy male and beautiful female yankees, welcomed the General to their state, by the liveliest tokens. He was received by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, who after a short stay, said to him on parting, "Sir, America loves you." To which the General replied, "I truly love America." He then proceeded, and at one o'clock next morning, reached New Haven, having been met, fourteen miles from there by the Governor's guards. A general illumination, and a salute of 24 guns, announced his arrival. The military paraded at 7 o'clock, and a public breakfast was given at the same hour, by the Common Council. The General proceeded, by New London and Providence, to Boston, where it was expected he would arrive on Monday evening.

Gen. La Fayette travels rapidly, quite a la Napoleon; relays of horses are provided for every ten miles; he went over thirty miles on Friday in three hours, and was to reach New Haven on the evening of the first day.

The Hero's Tent.—Among the very appropriate and well conceived devices which have been exhibited to give eclat to the reception of La Fayette, is the offer, by Mr. Curtis, to Col. Howard and the Cincinnati of Maryland, of the identical tent used by Washington through the revolutionary war, packed in the same case in which it was formerly conveyed. It has been carefully preserved. Dull indeed must be the imagination which cannot elicit more feeling from the contemplation of this relic, than can be expressed by the most ready pen, or the most eloquent tongue.

George Washington La Fayette was in Boston, in 1795, supported by Washington's private purse, and entered Cambridge College; afterwards, he served with honor in France, as an officer, under Bonaparte.

La Fayette.—The following anecdote of our distinguished guest has been related to us. A gentleman while in conversation with him, observed that "he spoke the English language remarkably well." "And why should I not," replied the General, "being an American just returned from a long visit to Europe." *Aurora.*

Indian War.—The Sioux, Chippeways, Sacs and Foxes, are engaged in a bloody war.

Political.

From the Village Record.

NO. IV.

The address quoted in our last as containing the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, was also signed by Patrick Henry, Roger Sherman, and the members who constituted the Continental Congress in 1775—A body of men of as much wisdom, patriotism and virtue, as was ever convened together to deliberate on the concerns of a nation. This, I think, was the last address to the King. It produced no beneficial effect. The declaration of Independence followed; the old articles of confederation were hastily framed; the war raged; every heart, head and hand was engaged—and there was no leisure to speculate upon forms or principles of government.

Opposition to the measures of the British Ministry was, so far as I am informed, throughout the whole of America, unanimous. On this point the people were united. But not a step was taken which did not create parties. Where there is freedom of opinion, there will be differences of opinion. Where there is freedom of action, there will be differences in conduct. So the mind of man is constituted, and, I have no doubt, wisely constituted. We see sensible, honest, and impartial men, under the obligation of an oath, on a jury, hearing the same testimony, the same pleadings, and yet diametrically opposed in understanding on points of facts; and if they agree on the facts, no less divided in respect to the judgment which should be given, arising out of those facts. We see, in Congress, that on a question, to us so plain as whether the general government, which holds in its hands all the sources of national revenue, has the authority to make national roads and canals, members of intelligence and integrity, in zealous and determined opposition. Is it then strange that parties prevailed during the revolution? Might not, and would not differences of opinion naturally arise among upright men, as to what measures were proper to be pursued? Up to the year 1775, it has been seen that devoted attachment to the king and government of Great Britain, was constantly expressed, and no doubt entertained. When the Declaration of Independence was declared, a bold measure, and a wise one, is it unreasonable to suppose that a good man, who loved his country sincerely, might have reasoned thus: "This, I fear, is a hasty step. Our leading men, up to this time, have professed a warm attachment to England, and the people at large have felt that attachment strongly. Will not this measure distract us? Will it not cut off the hope that the ministry may be made to recede from their oppressive purposes, and bring on universal war? Will this young country, without an army, a navy, or money, be able to contend successfully against the numerous and disciplined armies of England, her powerful and victorious navy, and her immense wealth and resources? May not the issue be, that we shall, at length, be obliged to submit to armed force, and the liberties we possess be taken from us, as from a conquered people?" If it be admitted that such might have been the course of reasoning in an honest mind, should it not lead to less bigotry, and more catholicism in relation to those who differ from us in sentiment?

During the whole progress of the war, both in the army, in Congress, and in the state Legislatures, fierce contentions, sometimes threatening dangerous consequences, prevailed. I am not sorry that so few of the particulars of those contests have been preserved. Very few of them related to the forms or general principles of government, but had reference to particular measures of a temporary nature.

As these numbers are written for the benefit, principally, of those young men who may not have had an opportunity to trace the rise of parties, it was thought proper to go back and give a rapid view of the general progress of liberal and just principles, from their first dawn down to the present day.*

I now come to the point to sketch the origin of the two parties—Federal and Democratic. The distresses of the country, after the Peace, were severe beyond what it is possible for the pen to describe.—The Government was literally bankrupt. It had no means to pay its debts, accumulated during the war, which were numerous, large and pressing, amounting to nearly an hundred millions of dollars. So often had congressional promises been violated that their credit was wholly gone, and to trust them was to place your money hopelessly beyond your reach.—The depreciation of continental money—the disbanding of the army without payment—the debts accumulated by individuals, which there was no chance or hope to pay—the universal stagnation of business—the low state of agricultural improvement—and without commerce or manufactures, universal discontent prevailed throughout the country; and in many parts of it, fierce and wild passions, inflamed by restless, unprincipled and daring men, threatened civil war.† The insurrection of Shays, in Massachusetts, shows the alarming temper which prevailed in that quarter of the country; an agrarian law, and the abolition of debts, was the popular theme of these numerous but mistaken men; and the Newburgh letter to the army—that firebrand thrown into a magazine of powder, shows that a leader of spirit and talents was not wanting to lead the most desperate enterprise.

All the states were free, sovereign and independent nations; absolutely so as France or G. Britain; except so far as they were bound by the articles of Confederation, which has been justly called—a rope of sand. Hastily and imperfectly formed, it was totally unfit for any effective purpose. The states obeyed it when they pleased, and disregarded its injunctions without hesitation when it better suited their views. The radical defect in it was that it gave to the general government no power to raise revenue. The Congress were to call on the states each for its quota of money, and the state raised it, or not, as its legislature pleased—and in general the legislature did not please to raise the necessary sums, and hence the Bankruptcy of the government. The whole organization was defective. It did not carry us through the war. The war carried itself along, and sustained that rickety and miserable form of government, throughout the whole of the conflict.

In this state of things our wise men saw that a more energetic general government was necessary, with large and efficient powers; with power to devise what was proper for the general weal, and so organized as to execute its own purposes—to carry into effect its own decrees. A convention was called for this purpose, over which Geo. Washington presided, and of which Alexander Hamilton was a prominent member. The difficulties that this convention had to encounter, it is impossible for any man, the wisest and best informed, at this day, to conceive ‡ The miserable state of poverty, debt, and disaffection, was not the only difficulty that was to be met and overcome. Had it been a time of prosperity and general content-

*The fact is, these principles have opened upon us like the light of the morning; first seen, so mingled with darkness as scarcely to be distinguishable; slowly the misty grey changes to the glowing purple as the dawn appears—the gallant cock crows for joy; as the morning advances the heavens glow with light, sunbeams break upon the mountains—the hills are gradually illuminated, until, at length, the God of day bursts in the effulgence of his glory, and spreads his joyous beams throughout all the valleys and the plains—So the first rights attained by our fathers, were mingled with much of despotism and oppression—the progress of liberal principles was slow, and often clouded. The great Barons, the Clergy, and principal men, like the tops of the mountains, first received the beams of freedom. But as sound principles advanced, their influence was more widely extended, until, at length, by our glorious revolution, the sun had arisen to his zenith, and the sacred truth proclaimed, that "*all men are born equally free.*"

†The distress suffered from the peace of 1783 to 1789, was little less intense than that endured in the severest year of the war.—The war was like working a ship in a storm; every one had something to do; the crew was kept busy and therefore cheerful. The stagnation after the peace was like the crew of the ship on a wreck in a calm, on short allowance, with nothing to do but suffer and complain.

‡Not even the old mariner while he sits as a rock that overlooks the wide sea; its surface, unruffled by the breeze, a broad mirror reflecting back the glories of the firmament, in calmness, in peace and in beauty, can bring back to his own mind the terrors of that ocean in the raging of a night tempest, fearfully lighted by the bursting of the billows against the cliff of a lee shore,

ment, the duties to be performed would have been found delicate and difficult to the last degree. The form of government which we should have, had been no where discussed. What should it be like? where was the model? England was the only nation which possessed any thing like a free form of government; and that had been rendered odious by our recent conflict. The Democracies of ancient times offered models no way suited to our situation. That of Holland presented little in theory or practice that could be useful for us. An extreme jealousy of personal liberty and state rights was the prevailing sentiment throughout the nation.

The FEDERAL PARTY, the friends of an efficient FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, it will be seen, had to create a government by their own wisdom, and to sustain a new system by the force of reason, the power of eloquence, and their weight of character, against the passions and prejudices of the honest—against the pride and jealousy of the states, in the face of the difficulties growing out of our embarrassed situation; and in despite of the most desperate efforts of faction. There was a party in the convention, and in each of the states, disposed to propose nothing effectual, but waiting to find fault with every thing that was proposed by others; for how much easier is it for men of little genius to find fault with a measure proposed, than to propose a better? The disputes in the convention run high; at one time a part of the delegation from the great state of New-York, abandoned their duties, left their seats, and went as far as in their power to dissolve the assembly. In convention a great variety of plans of government were proposed. It does not seem probable that any member had made up his mind, previously to its sitting, definitely upon any form. It must be, in any event, a matter of compromise, and the real friends of an efficient Federal Government came together prepared to conciliate prejudice—to compromise, fairly, conflicting interests, without any specific favorite plan or form, but disposed to do the best for their country.

To give the young reader a very slight view, which is all my limits permit, of the embarrassing questions that must have necessarily arisen in the formation of the constitution, let him suppose that thirteen free, sovereign and independent states, their several rights and powers defended by 1500 legislators, anxious to pay court to the people by showing their attachment to their own state, think proper to form a national government, and one on the model of our present constitution should be proposed. Suppose the following questions propounded for consideration. The states theretofore having had the sole power to lay taxes, &c.

Will the people and the states ever consent to give up to this new government the uncontroled power to raise revenue—to tax us as far as they please? to take from us the last penny?

Will the people and the states give up the whole power of raising troops—and permit this new government to raise armies to any extent they may choose? to keep a standing army in time of peace of 50,000 men?

Will the people and the states give the absolute power to this new government to raise a navy, as large as that of Great Britain, if they think proper?

Shall we form an aristocracy under the name of a Senate, they holding their office six years, without the power of the people or states to control them, do what they will?

Shall we prostrate the sovereignty of the states and their rights to a Federal Judiciary?

Will the states commit political suicide by agreeing that the laws of this new government shall be paramount to the constitution and laws of the states?

Will the free states ever consent that five southern negroes shall be equal to three independent northern citizens?

With all the powers given to this new government, with the additional exclusive authority to regulate commerce, and to declare war—the purse and the sword in their own hand, where will be the rights of the states and liberty of the people?

What! says New-York and Virginia, Shall the little states of Rhode Island and Delaware have equal power in the Senate with ourselves!

It will be easily seen, by every one what fruitful themes for declamation each of these topics presents. They were seized upon, in the convention, and out of the convention, amplified, exaggerated. Reasons and arguments brought their solid weight of metal to bear against them. Wit threw his arrow, Satire sped his shaft—Passion blew his trumpet, and Faction lit his torch. State sovereignty and state pride were aroused. The governor and the legislature, and the judges, and the justices of the peace of the states were to be diminished in their importance in exact proportion to the power they parted with: the governor, the chief of an independent republic, would be lessened to the comparative dignity of a chief burgess of a borough corporation! I confess it seems to me wonderful, that, under so formidable an opposition, this great measure of political salvation was ever carried through.

But HAMILTON was there.

Extract of a letter from Point Coupee, to a gentleman in New-Orleans.—"The testament of Mr. Julien Poydras, who lately died here, has just been opened It appears he made the following legacies:—For a college at Point Coupee. $20,000. For marriage portions to poor girls of said parish, 30,000 dollars. To each of his god-sons and god daughters, 500 dollars. For marriage portions of poor girls of the parish of West Baton Rouge, 30,000 dollars To the charity hospital of New Orleans, his house on Levee, between St. Louis and Conti-streets, and his house in Bourbon street. To the Poydras female asylum, all his houses in Poydras-street, and on the Bature. To Miss Gallatin, 10,000 dollars To his testamentary executors, who are Messrs. Guirard and Beaudue, 25,000 dollars The remainder of his fortune goes to his family."

Liberal Bequest.—The late Ebenezer Dexter, of Providence, Marshal of Rhode Island, who died recently, has by his will bequeathed to the town of Providence, the residue of his estate, (after the payment of a few inconsiderable legacies to individuals) for the purpose of erecting an Asylum for the poor of the town. The value of the bequest is estimated at 60,000 dollars. *Balt. M. Chron.*

John Taylor, of Caroline, Virginia, a very distinguished character, and U. S. Senator from that state, we are sorry to announce, died at his residence, a few days since.

Emigration to Hayti.—About thirty families of color, were to sail from Philadelphia on Monday last, and others were to follow soon. It must be gratifying to all, to find this desirable work beginning in earnest.

Mr. Kean, the tragedian, according to a letter from London, is certainly to be amongst us the ensuing winter.

Tobacco.—The king of Naples has prohibited the culture of this plant, in a great part of his territories.

Growth of New-York.—The Commercial Advertiser of that city says, "we understood early in the spring that as many as five or six hundred new mercantile establishments were opened in New York; and we now learn that more than 3,000 buildings have been commenced and completed within the city limits; most of them are brick, and in a style at once rich, simple and substantial."

Colombian Nuns.—A proposition was expected to be before Congress, to abolish the perpetuity of the vows of females who take the veil, and to allow them at the end of every third or fourth year to renew them, or return to society.

Gold at Aruba.—All persons are digging with avidity for gold, lately discovered in a ravine; one piece of pure gold, has been found weighing 32 lbs. 8 oz. and many pieces from 14 to 16 lbs. A letter from Curacoa confirms the fact, and says, that upards of $150,000 in value, of pure virgin gold, ductile as lead, had been received there. The Dutch government, has taken measures to secure the benefit of this discovery.

Liberality! The City Council of Albany, on the petition of Anson Spooner, who lost his eyesight by the bursting of a cannon on the 4th of July, granted him permission to *ask charity for two days!!*

RHODE ISLAND VILLAGE.

In one of the thrifty villages in the western part of the State of Rhode Island, which was probably settled more than one hundred years ago, by the hardy Johnny-cake and Indian-pudding sons of nature, is situated a flourishing banking institution, which was some 5 or 6 years ago, incorporated with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. This village, which is built in a rough, rocky and sterile township, now consists of one public house two stories high, the keeper of which is the Hon. Constant Trusty, who is also President of the Bank and Justice of the Peace. In one corner of the bar is located the strong vault, in which all the precious treasures of the Bank are closely locked. There, at all hours of the day, stands either the Cashier or the public's humble servant, the Landlord, President, &c ever ready at a moment's warning, to discount their neighbors' notes, or to fill a bumper of sling, or a glass of pure New England Rum, or real country Gin. In addition to this tavern and banking house, three humble dwellings, a grocery store, a blacksmith's and cooper's shop, are all that compose this village. No meeting house with its lofty spire pointing to the heavens, has ever been erected—and seldom if ever, is seen among them an individual clothed in the sable garb of divinity, to point out to these humble villagers the only straight and narrow path which will lead them to the realms of everlasting bliss. In one of the dwellings lives 'Squire Jennings, who for the last 15 years has held the office of Town Clerk and who has had the honor frequently to represent his town in the General Assembly. In another, resides the Grocer, who is also Selectman, Constable, Collector of Taxes, and Hoggree. The third is occupied by the Blacksmith and the Cooper. These are all cultivators, or rather runners over of the soil; for tillage among them is in a low state—not a farm in their society produces one half which it might be made to do with proper attention. In the blacksmith's shop the working of the bellows, and the sound of the hammer, is seldom heard, and seldomer still is the rattlety clatterty music of the setting of a hoop on some musty cider cask, or dry pork barrel, sounding in the ears of the inhabitants. We have been thus particular in describing the village, to show now several of the Banks in Rhode Island are located.

Our hero, the tavern keeper, the Justice of the Peace, President of the Bank, &c. &c. is in his person, rough and ordinary, gross in his manners, and to appearance, a second backwoodsman. Great must be the imagination of a stranger to ever suppose him to be the dignitary which he really is, and not much less so, to believe him capable of being an accomplished rogue. But it so happened, while on one of his excursions, in running from Bank to Bank, (in imitation of New York Bankers) carrying home their paper, and receiving other funds, that one of the shoes on his horse worked loose—he accordingly stopped at a Blacksmith's shop in Connecticut to have it set which was promptly done, and to pay the Knight of the hammer for his services, he took from his fob a small note on the Bank of which he is President but which had only been signed by the Cashier. The Blacksmith received it, and after examining it for some time, he looked up with apparently much wisdom, and pronounced the bill spurious, as it had not the signature of the President. Ah! said President Trusty, "if that is all that is wanting, I can soon sign it." The Blacksmith accordingly handed him a pen, with which he put his signature. And to further excite the suspicion of this son of Vulcan, he carefully took from the folds of his garments a roll of those bills, and said, "here is three thousand dollars which I can soon sign and have ready for market." This was sufficient to confirm the blacksmith in the opinion that his customer was a notorious counterfeiter; and what to do he knew not; but no time was to be lost—the counterfeiter had already mounted his gig, and drove off with great rapidity in the direction for this place. The blacksmith ran from neighbor to neighbor, and after summoning half a dozen true and trusty friends, they met in council, and on hearing the momentous tale, they one and all instantly pledged themselves to pursue the chase, and to take if possible their culprit; and thus after speeding their way 15 or 20 miles like hounds in pursuit of a fox, bounding on the turf, leaving a volume of dust rolling in the air, and far in the rear, they reached this city between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a few moments after the pursued had left.

When alighted, they made known their business, and described very minutely their supposed counterfeiter; but it so happened that the gentleman to whom they addressed themselves recognized in their description his old friend, the real President of the Rhode Island Bank.—He soon, however, succeeded in convincing them of the correct intentions of their fugitive, and of his real character, and that their pursuit had been after an honest man, rather than a rogue. The pursuers, after letting their horses breath a while and refreshing themselves with a glass of punch again mounted and directed their course towards home, headed by their Lawyer, and the blacksmith under the full satisfaction, that he, whom they thought to be a rogue, had thus far proved to be the "noblest work of God, an honest man!" and that they had one and all faithfully performed the duty which they owed the public. *Norwich Cour.*

From the Salisbury North Carolinian, August 10.

Martens Innumerable flights of martens have for 4 or 5 weeks past, settled every evening, between sunset and dark, on the trees of a grove in this town, and dispersed again next morning before sun-rise. Their numbers have been variously estimated, from 5,000 to 20,000; and the conjectures of our citizens, as to the cause or motive, if dumb creatures can be said to act from motive, of these birds in collecting here in such quantities, are more variant than their estimates of the number; some viewing them as the harbinger of mighty events either calamitous or prosperous; while others, more rationally, suppose that they assemble somewhere every year, previous to taking their migratory flights. Should this paragraph meet the eye of one who is naturalist enough to explain away the mystery that seems to obscure the history and character of the marten, an acceptable service would be done to the scientific part of the world, if he would communicate through our columns, or those of any other public journal, a history of the bird, its peculiar character and migratory habits.

Pick-Pockets.—Several instances are mentioned of the loss of Pocket-Books, in the crowd assembled on the present interesting occasion. At New Haven General Andrew Hull lost between 3 and 4 hundred dollars in this way. A detachment of this rifling corps was no doubt sent from N. York, where numbers from all parts of the Union had probably mustered, and may be expected to improve with avidity, the opportunities always afforded by a crowd, for whatever purpose assembled.

Spurious Dollars.—A Vermont paper states, that Dollars bearing the image of Ferdinand VII, have been selling at Montreal, being apparently cast in sand, and partially hammered to conceal imperfection; they are clumsy, have an iron complexion, 6 per cent below the standard, and light, making them in value about 92 cents. *Balt. Morn. Chron.*

Foreign News.

From France. By the packet ship Don Quixote, Capt. Clark, which sailed from Havre on the 15th ult. Paris papers to the 13th have been received at New-York.

A report reached Trieste on the 23d of June, from Corfu, of the defeat, at Thermopylæ, of ten thousand Turks, under Biker Pacha, second in command of the army of the Serasquier. It wanted confirmation.

The plague had made its appearance at Rimini, Serajo, and the Austrian Consul, with many others, had quitted the place.

The King of Wirtemberg has undertaken a journey to Marseilles, for the benefit of bathing.

The French Chambers had met, and Mr. Levesque disapproved the treaty concluded with the United States, and called upon the government to avail themselves of the article in the treaty, which gave them the power of renouncing its execution, upon giving a previous notice of six months.

The envoys from the republic of Hayti had arrived at Havre, and were to proceed immediately to Paris, where they were to enter into negotiations with the French government.

The King of Spain had determined not to recognize the Independence of the South American States.

The Prussian government have published a decree by which the associations of students called *Burschenschassen* are assimilated to the secret societies prohibited by the law, and subjected to the same penalties.

The Antwerp Journal contains the following article:—"Intelligence from the seas between Africa and Asia announces great disasters in the Isle of France, (Mauritius) by a hurricane. All the plantations have been destroyed, several vessels wrecked, and the public edifices partly thrown down. The colony has lost all its resources for several years."

Madrid, June 29.—A kind of Congress, formed of the Ambassadors of the Holy Alliance, is now talked of. The actual situation of Spain, the occupation of Cadiz, and the future destiny of the Balearian Islands, are said to be the subjects upon which the conference will take place. It is not known what part England will adopt, but fears are entertained that she will not fall into the views of the other powers.

The Pope's Nuncio has transmitted to the King, through the medium of the Chief Secretary of State, the circular bill addressed by Pope Leo XII. to all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops, upon the occasion of his elevation to the Pontifical dignity, as well as bull for the publication of the Jubilee for 1825. The Holy Father speaks against indifference in religious matters, against bible societies, and the Holy Scriptures being translated into the vulgar tongues.

Later from France.—The ship Milo, in 34 days from Havre, has arrived in Boston. She brings no intelligence of importance. A proposition in the chamber of deputies, that members, on accepting appointments from the king, should vacate their seats and stand the chance of re-election, was negatived in secret committee. Valleto, Spanish Minister at Naples, found, upon his arrival at Bayonne, a prohibition to proceed further. The king and queen of Spain left Madrid on the 5th of July, for the waters of Sacedon. A man was condemned to death by the court of assizes, upon conviction of issuing base coin of 10 sous each. An attempt had been made, in Corsica, to poison two priests.—The two consecrated wafers had been replaced by two that were poisoned. An emetic being immediately taken, they were saved, and were on the recovery.—On the 25th of June the populous and flourishing town of Waalwyck, in Holland, was desolated by a dreadful fire, which destroyed about fifty houses, including the town hall, and sixteen barns.—About seventy families were deprived of shelter. *Franklin Gazette.*

European Legitimates will be compelled to an unpleasant inference from the evidence of our unabated love of liberty, shown in the reception of La Fayette. We have a right to take his treatment on the way to Havre, as a specimen of their vindictive feelings.—In fact, there is no parallel in history to this transit of La Fayette's; no instance to compare to it, as evincing the constancy of republican affection towards the benefactor, after an absence of nearly half a century. Legitimate ears will find but little comfort in the roar of our festive artillery on such an occasion. *Baltimore Chronicle.*

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br	$5 & up. 4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br.	$5 & up. 1
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks	$5 & up. par	Washington bk West	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt	3	N. E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R. I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1824.

Apprentices' Library.

PERSONS whose subscriptions and contributions to the Apprentices' Library are to be paid in BOOKS, are requested to send their volumes to the Office of this Gazette on Monday next, or to have them in readiness for a person who will call for them on that day. Sept. 3—it.

The Supreme Court of Pa. for the Western District, commenced in this city on Monday last. Chief Justice Tilghman arrived in town on Tuesday last.

The Engineers.—Gen. Barnard, and his corps of United States' Topographical Engineers, have returned from Lake Erie, and are now here awaiting the arrival of their surveyors, and the Pennsylvania Commissioners.

Mr. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, and Captains Rodgers, Chauncey and Morris, have lately surveyed the harbors of Lake Erie.

A Mineral Spring, said to contain valuable medicinal qualities, has been discovered near the town of Washington, Pa. Mineral springs are numerous in this country. One on the plantation of Esquire Soulby, 4 miles from this city, on the Steubenville Road, is found to possess valuable properties, and is becoming a place of considerable resort. Others, called the Frankfort Springs, in Beaver county, have numerous visitors.

Mr. Crawford, accompanied by his family and some friends, lately passed through Frederick-Town, Md. on his way to the Springs in Virginia. His health is improving.

The Hon. Daniel P. Cook, son-in-law of Ninian Edwards, is re-elected to Congress in Illinois.

Tennessee.—The Legislature were to meet on the 23d inst. to remedy a defect in the electoral law.

Missouri.—In the law of this state no day was appointed for holding the election for electors, and many persons urged a call of the legislature to appoint the day. Others insisted that the legislature had no more to do with it, and that it would be dangerous to convene them, as they might go farther than was necessary, and, to save the people trouble, as in other states, choose the electors themselves. We perceive by the papers that the controversy has been bro't to a close, by Governor M'Nair's proclamation appointing the 1st day of November for the holding of the election by the people. The state is divided into three districts.

The general election has just been held in Missouri. From the returns received, it is probable Frederick Bates is chosen Governor. His opponent was Wm. H. Ashley. In St. Charles district, after the opening of the polls, it was suggested to keep a separate vote for President, and the result was, for Jackson 96, Clay 23, Adams 23. In one of the Townships near St. Francis, a poll was opened, and Jackson had all the votes but one, which was for Adams.

New-Jersey.—Large meetings in New-Jersey exhibit a very strong feeling in favor of Gen. Jackson. His friends have no doubt of his receiving the vote of that state.

Vacancies.—Three foreign embassies are now vacant: Portugal, Buenos Ayres and Mexico. It is probable appointments to these will not be made until the meeting of Congress.

The Indian Chiefs, who lately visited Washington city, conducted by Governor Clark and Mr. Talleyrand, are returning home by the way of the New-York Canal and Lake Erie. Much respectful attention was paid to them by the authorities of Philadelphia and New-York. At the latter city they were received by the Council in their Chamber, where a talk was addressed to them by the Recorder, which one of the Chiefs answered. They were then regaled with wine, punch, cakes &c. The Chiefs wore fright coats, profusely ornamented with gold and silver lace, and each a sword and epaulettes, with three long feathers, of different colors, in their hats. The squaws and papooses were richly and fantastically dressed. The Commercial Advertiser says, the tribes of these chiefs are at war with each other, and the Chiefs themselves are so far belligerent that they neither speak, travel, eat, drink nor sit together.

At Buffalo, while on board the Steam-Boat, and just before leaving the wharf to proceed up Lake Erie, several of the Indians, seated together, regaled the bystanders with a song, accompanied with gestures, yells, &c. as is their custom. The Buffalo Journal says, "there were a number of our Seneca Indians standing by, who all stared and wondered at the scene before them, as anxiously as the most civilized man in the crowd."

Literary property.—The highest judicial court in Scotland has decided that "the right of printing and publishing a newspaper, or the shares of such right, whether it be called copy-right, or privilege, or property, is a valuable right, now perfectly understood, and is, by common law, both transferrible *inter vivos*, and transmissible to heirs, independently of any written contract betwixt partners or proprietors."

La Fayette, La Fayette,—there is scarcely any thing in some of the eastern papers but what relates to General La Fayette. Historical sketches and extracts, essays, news, poetry, anecdotes, advertisements, all, all have La Fayette for their subject. Meetings of all kinds, civil and military, male and female, young and old, are called to honor him. Generals call out their divisions, captains their companies;—mechanics, of each particular branch, advertise for meetings of their brother chips; the draymen and wagoners, are notified to meet and decide on a uniform dress, and a mode of proceedings; boys, from 13 to 15 years of age, to meet and form companies; and the *Ladies* are called upon to form a troop, in uniform riding dresses, to escort the General into Philadelphia. In country towns, the villagers are erecting triumphal arches over the road he is to travel. The Booksellers offer new histories of Fayette—they have printed a speech of his in a pamphlet. Mr. Woodworth has published a new play, in 3 acts; called "La Fayette, or the Castle of Olmutz." The print-sellers cry his likeness thro' the streets, and shopmen advertise ribbons on which his picture is printed, to be worn as badges and watch chains by the gentlemen, and as waist bands by the ladies, while La Fayette vests are all the rage among the dandies. If republics are ungrateful, we must be losing our republican character.

Florida and his family, consisting of 13 persons, have been landed at Cabo La Marina, in Mexico.—The vessel which carried them out from England, has returned to Havana, where very contradictory reports respecting the reception of the ex-emperor were set afloat. One was, that he had been assassinated shortly after landing; another, that he was received with open arms on the coast, and that, on his going into the interior, three provinces had declared in his favor. The royalists propagate the latter, and discredit the former report.

ROAD TO COLUMBIA RIVER.

It appears by the following letter, which we publish with much pleasure, that we overrated the compensation which the enterprising projector asks from Congress for opening a road from the Missouri to the Columbia river.

Extract of a letter from L. A. Tarascon, Esq. to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"Shippingport, Ky. August 16, 1824.

"*Sir,*—I have read just now the mention you make, in your paper of July the 30th, of my view for a road from the Missouri to the river Columbia, and I am much pleased with your approbation. When, 25 years ago, I thought of building vessels at Pittsburgh, and in fact I did build the ships Pittsburgh, Nanina, Louisiana, Western Trader, and others, my views were condemned in the eastern ports, on the ground that any extension of population and commerce in the west was impolitic, and navigation by any vessels other than keel boats impracticable; but I had observed and reflected a long time previous to the undertaking, and I was confident of the contrary. Experience has proved that I was not wrong. The present project is of a much more extensive magnitude.—Mutual interest is the greatest tie to keep all societies together, and here mutual interests of all sorts will bind all the Union; the execution of the project will also much increase our weight in the balance of political power, and that is an object never to be lost sight of. But the object of my present letter is not political considerations. I want merely to make you an observation, which I wish you would be so kind as to publish.

"In your article "*A Superb Project,*" you say: "Such a road ought certainly to "be made, and we hope Mr. Tarascon "will be induced to undertake it, but at a "less expense than a belt so broad and so "long." Here is the observation—As to the length, it could not be made shorter than is proposed, because it should be on the most straight line from navigable waters to navigable waters, and because the most straight line upon any given surface is necessarily the shortest. In time canals will shorten the intercourse, and there is no country in the world where canals can be made easier, upon account of superior feeding waters: but the making of canals requires previous roads, and a previous extensive population grown along with the roads.

"As to the breadth of the belt, it is not for themselves that the undertakers or the projector are requiring the extinguishment of the Indian title on 100 miles wide. Of this they do not want any but a small part to pay for the making of the road, and to justify their expenses and toils. The grand object in having it so wide, say fifty miles from each side of the road, is to separate the northern Indians from the southern ones; to have a thick line of civilized population between them, and to have a new capital formed for the Treasury, by the natural increase in the value of most of that land, now not worth any thing to us, and to be had from the Indians for almost nothing. That belt of land will be a great grazing country; and grazing ground requires extension, as well in the mountains as in the plains."

Secretary of War.

AT a numerous meeting of the members of the "1st Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers," at the Court-House, on Wednesday evening, the 1st inst.

Major WM. ANDERSON, was called to the Chair, and Lieut. S. PETTIGREW, appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Lieut. A. S. T. Mountain, were unanimously adopted.

The officers and members of the 1st Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers, being advised that the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, is about visiting this city, and being desirous to pay him those attentions due to his talents, public services, and high official station, it is

Resolved, That Major *Anderson,* Captains *Trovillo, Biddle, Denny, Murray,* and *Wright,* be a committee, to ascertain the probable time of the arrival of the Secretary, and, on his arrival, to wait on and address him on behalf of this Battalion.

Resolved, That the aforesaid committee ascertain the length of time Mr. Calhoun will remain in this city, and should he depart previous to the 10th of September, the stated day of parade, the committee will request the Major commanding to order out the Battalion, and pay him the honors due to the highest military rank in the service of the United States.

Resolved, That said committee have full power to make such other arrangements for the reception of Mr. Calhoun, as they may think proper to extend towards one whose constant exertions to promote the internal welfare of our country merits our highest admiration, and whose official influence has always been directed to the glory and prosperity of the army of the United States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the different papers of the city.

WM. ANDERSON, Chairman.

S. PETTIGREW, Secretary.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,—On Wednesday last I attended an examination of the pupils of Mr. *William Smith,* at his School, in Front-Street, between Grant and Ross-Streets, and was highly pleased with the performance. The correct deportment of the scholars during the examination, and the progress which they had evidently made in their various exercises, were sufficient proofs, to my mind, that the tutor had not been deficient in his duties. In short, Mr. Smith, altho' almost a stranger amongst us, appears to be well qualified for the instruction of youth. His education is classical, and his mode of conveying information to his pupils, that of a person well acquainted with his business. As a friend to education, which I believe to be the basis of our republican form of government, I would beg leave to recommend Mr. Smith, and his School, to the patronage of the public.

A Friend to Merit.

Sept. 1, 1824.

Fatal Accident. The horse in the Pittsburgh stage, on Saturday morning last, while descending a hill, about 4 miles from this place, took fright, from the appearance of a cow with a board tied to her horns, suddenly turned off the road, and upset the stage, by which one of the passengers unfortunately lost his life. The name of the deceased, we learn, was M'Bride, a hatter by profession, and recently from the state of Ohio. He survived the accident but a short period. No blame can attach to the driver.

Meadville Messenger.

We learn from Mr. Joseph L. Hays, Police Officer, that a man was found dead in the road near Burns's tavern, Allegheny mountain, Pa. who appeared to be between 25 and 30 years of age. The day previous to the discovery of him, he was in company with a drover, and complained to him that he was unwell. He was lying across the road when discovered, but there were no marks upon his body. From his papers his name was probably Lucas, by trade a painter, and had been attached to a theatre. Further particulars can be obtained of Mr. Burns, who will point out the grave, which is about one hundred yards from his house.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

[Mr. Lucas was a printer, a painter, and a playactor, a native of New-England, but had resided for six or seven years in the western states. We believe he had no family.—*Pittsb. Gaz.*]

Mercantile Competition.—Two merchants from New-Orleans, were in this village, last week, offering *Orleans Sugar,* in large lots, at rates something lower than the New-York prices. They proposed delivering it by the way of the Mississippi, Ohio, Lake Erie, &c. We are informed, that owing to the immense competition in steam navigation on those rivers, this is practicable, and at very handsome advances to the owners.—*Buffalo Journal.*

Expeditious Travelling.—The Mobile Commercial Register, gives the following as an instance of expeditious travelling from that city to the north and back. A gentleman left Mobile about the 1st of May, in a vessel bound to New-York, and returned, after an absence of 62 days, 14 of which were spent in New-York. During this time he made the following tour: landed in New-York, thence to Philadelphia, thence, via Trenton, N. J. to Cayuga Lake, in the state of N. Y. thence to Albany, and back to Cayuga Lake; thence to Buffalo, the Falls of Niagara, and up Lake Erie to Erie, Cleaveland, Sandusky, Detroit, and back to Buffalo; thence to Pittsburgh, and down the Ohio and Mississippi to New-Orleans, and back to Mobile, making a distance of about 6700 miles, which he performed in 32 travelling days.—The passage from Mobile to New-York, was made in 15 days, and from Pittsburgh to New-Orleans in 7 days, exclusive of a detention of several days in Louisville. A part of the journey was performed on the grand canal in the state of New-York.

We understand that Brigadier General *Patterson,* in the name of the military committee, has sent invitations to the volunteer corps in the counties of Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Northumberland, Cumberland, York and Lancaster, requesting them to unite with the military of the 1st Division, P. M. in the parade in honor of General La Fayette, and for the purpose of escorting the nation's guest, that distinguished patriot and friend of freedom, into the city of Philadelphia. We also understand that the military committee are making every arrangement calculated to give the veteran general a splendid military reception.

Philadelphia Sentinel.

The Greek Cause.—Mr. William Pollard of Black Rock, Pennsylvania, formerly an officer in the Navy of the United States, has received from the Greek authorities in London, a commission as Captain in the Grecian army; and will embark at New-York in a few days, destined for that country. *Phil. Gazette.*

Fatal Encounter.—A passenger in the Sally and Polly, arrived at Charleston from Matanzas, on the 11th inst. in six days, gives the following information. "That the Spanish private armed brig Marinero, from Cadiz for Havanna, fell in with the Colombian armed schooner Gen. Padilla, about the 1st instant, off Salt Key Bank, and after an engagement of half an hour, the schr. hauled off, and the brig immediately blew up. The brig's crew consisted of 80, out of which 31 were picked up by the boats of the Padilla, put on board of a Spanish droger, and arrived at Matanzas on the 2d inst.

A bloody battle.—A letter from Green Bay dated July 31, says—"I have only the following news to write:—Two soldiers, Clark and Wilson, deserted from this post a few days ago armed with 4 muskets, &c. They were pursued by the Indians, (who are generaly employed to to bring back deserters) and were overtaken.—The soldiers were determined not to be taken, and when the Indians came within musket shot distance the action commenced, and lasted for some time. The following is the result—Soldiers killed, 2, Indians do. 4—Total 6."

Detroit Gaz.

Murder.—Spotswood Mills, Esq. a member elect of the Louisiana Legislature from the Parish of Nacthitoches, was barbarously murdered in the street, the day after the election by a Dr. Prevot. Mr. Mills had been district attorney, and was very highly esteemed as a gentleman of talents and worth.

Extract of a letter from Hopkinsville, Ky.—"Just after the close of the Polls in this town, a horrid affair took place. A man in the crowd named Bolin Clark, was shot through the body from the garret window of an adjacent house. Suspicion rests on Dr. ——— as the assassin:—indeed the circumstances are too strong to admit of a doubt Some hopes are entertained of Clark's recovery."

Lexington Rep.

The following statement of a *miracle* from a Norfolk paper, is almost melancholy, as evincing a degree of fanatical delusion that shames the intelligence of the country. *N. Y. Amer.*

From the Norfolk Beacon, August 19.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

A singular display of the goodness and power of Almighty God, at a Camp Meeting, held on Tangier Island, August 15, 1824.

"Miss Narcissa Crippin, a highly respectable young lady, nineteen years of age, and a zealous christian, was, on the evening of the 15th inst. say about 8 o'clock, so operated on by the spirit of God, that her face became too bright and shining for mortal eyes to look upon, without producing the most awful feelings to the beholders. It resembled the reflection of the sun upon a bright cloud. The appearance of her face, for the space of 40 minutes, was truly angelic, during which time she was silent, after which she spoke, and expressed her happy and heavenly feelings, when her dazzling countenance gradually faded, and her face resumed its natural appearance. The writer of this paragraph was an eye witness of the circumstance above stated—such a sight he never expected to behold with mortal eyes, and to give a true description of which would be beyond the ability of mortal man. While she remained in this situation, she was seen by more than two hundred persons, a few of whom have subscribed their names hereto.

WM. LEE, (Rev.)
WM. R. WISE,
JOHN BAYLY.

Young Rogues.—The St. Lawrence Gazette, mentions the arrest of 6 lads from Philadelphia, who had begged and stole their way to Montreal, which duty was principally performed by the two youngest aged 13 and 11 years.

La Fayette is not the only surviving General of the Revolution, as has been said. General Sumter, of South Carolina, now 90 years of age, is in good health, rides about, and attends to business.

Contraband Trade.—The smuggling business is carried on in Canada to such a ruinous extent as appears almost incredible. Facts are ascertained by some, that if any more adventurers embark in it, it will soon be overdone. It is supposed by persons acquainted with the population of Canada and with the probable consumption of the single article of Tea, that *sixteen hundred thousand pounds* are annually smuggled into it? By this procedure government is swindled out of a handsome revenue—shipping merchants of their commissions—and the morals of the people weakened or destroyed. Upper Canada is regularly supplied with Goods smuggled from the United States; and though seizures are frequent and attended with immediate losses, yet the business is found so profitable as to afford an occasional sacrifice.

River Trade.

LATE DEPARTURES FROM PITTSBURGH.

K. B.	Wm. Wallace,	25 tons,	—,	Cincinnati
K. B.	U. States,	40 tons,	—,	St. Louis
K. B.	Martha,	25 tons,	Reno,	Louisville
K. B.	J. Q. Adams,	25 tons,	Reno,	do
K. B.	———,	25 tons,	Reno,	do
K. B.	———,	23 tons,	M'Lane,	do
K. B.	———,	23 tons,	Maratta,	do
K. B.	Rifleman,	12 tons,	Scales,	Zanesville
K. B.	Post-Boy,	18 tons,	Boyd,	Louisville
K. B.	———,	30 tons,	Shrodes,	Nashville
K. B.	———,	35 tons,	Hooper,	do
K. B.	———,	25 tons,	Rankin,	Cincinnati
K. B.	Vigilant,	30 tons,	Dobbin,	Wheeling
K. B.	Rob Roy,	25 tons,	P. Todd,	Cincinnati
K. B.	———,	20 tons,	Clark,	Red River
K. B.	———,	20 tons,	Shoemaker,	Louisv.
K. B.	———,	20 tons,	Richmond,	Louisv.

Married,

On Thursday last, at Frankfort, Beaver county, by the Rev. Mr. M'Curdy, Mr. *William L. Robb,* to Miss *Mary Morrison,* both of this city.

Died,

On Wednesday last, *Jane,* daughter of Mr. John M'Combs, aged five years.

Dinner to the Secretary of War.

THOSE who wish to subscribe to the DINNER, and whose names have not yet been obtained, are informed that Subscription Papers may be found at the Hotels of Messrs. Darlington, Ramsay, and Croxton, and in the hands of each member of the Committee. Sept. 3—1t.

ORDERS.

The 1st Battalion Pittsburgh Volunteers,

WILL parade *on the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock,* P M. The corps having expressed their high regard for the Secretary of War, the pleasure with which they have heard of his intention to visit this place, and their wish to receive him with the honors due to his rank—the Battalion will hold itself in readiness to assemble so soon as the Committee appointed to wait on him have made report to the commanding officers.

By order of the Major.

Tho's Baird, Adjt.

Sept. 1, 1824.

Young Ladies' Academy.

J. H. FIELDING,

HAVING ascertained it to be the wish of a number of his patrons, that this Institution should afford their daughters an opportunity to complete the *Literary* part of their Education, as far as it lies within the compass of our own language; finds it necessary still farther to limit the number of his Class: in consequence of which, the terms shall hereafter be $5 per quarter.

The *Accounts* shall always be settled up to the following dates:—the first of January, April, July and October: which will prevent the frequent interruption, which this part of the business occasions, (to the manifest disadvantage of the pupils) whose Quarters expire at different dates. The strict limitation of number, renders it also proper that a month's notice should be given, when a scholar is to be removed

The Class being nearly completed, and there being a number of new applicants, Mr. F. requests such of his former pupils as desire to continue, and have not yet signified their intention, to register their names immediately; as he is anxious to give them the preference.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1824.—3t

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 1st instant, an indented servant BLACK GIRL,

Mary Brown,

aged 13. Had on when she went away a blue domestic striped frock. Any person apprehending and returning her, shall have six cents reward, but no charges.

Jno. Dubarry.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1824.—3.

Stray Horse.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair township, near Birmingham, about the 18th of August,

A BROWN HORSE,

14 or 15 years old; marked by the collar and saddle; a natural trotter, and has three shoes on. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

William Scott.

Sept. 3.—3t*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	3000
6	do of	397	is	2382
828	do of	12	is	9936
6072	do of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes			$87,750
10625	Blanks.			

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $6 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

PITTSBURGH.

July 2, 1824.

TO RENT.

The Brick House

Now occupied by the subscriber. Possession will be given when desired.

Alex. M'Clurg.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3.—tf.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received and is now opening at his store in Market-street, next door to the corner of Fourth,

A large and handsome assortment of

FANCY FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF

INGRAIN CARPETING

AND

HEARTH RUGS.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20—6t.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

JOSEPH EVANS

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

Scrivener.

HE will execute *CONVEYANCES,* and all other written instruments, promptly, and in a legal form, at the office of B. R. EVANS, in Fourth street, one door east of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824—3t.

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Second Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting to the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme supassing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the State of Maryland, is presented the following Scheme of

State Lottery, No. XX.

1	prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
30		1,000		30,000
20		500		10,000
50		100		5,000
100		50		5,000
5000		10		50,000
5205	prizes			180,000
14795	blanks			

20,000 tickets at $9 is $180,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of	$10,000
On the 10th drawing a prize of	5,000
On the 16th drawing a prize of	20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of	40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in twenty drawings. The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in cash, sixty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
James B. Ringgold,
Lottery Commissioners.

Tickets at present, will be supplied at the original or scheme price—viz.

Whole	$9	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4½	Eighths	1 12½

AT

CONINE'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 32, Market-Street, Baltimore

Where all whole tickets issued in this Lottery will be signed, and shares countersigned by the Lottery Commissioners, so that the state of Maryland will be made responsible for the punctual payment of all prizes which they shall draw.

Persons at a distance, intending to take tickets, are recommended to forward their orders without delay, by which they will save any advance that may take place in price.

The drawings will be commenced as soon as the sale of tickets shall render it practicable, and be finished with all possible expedition.

Orders, post paid, from all parts of the United States, for tickets or shares in the above Lottery, or any other Maryland Lottery, covering cash or prizes of any responsible Lottery, will receive the same prompt attention as personal application, addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

By whom the fate of tickets will be given whenever requested.

The Lottery, (and the only one) now drawing in Baltimore, is the

Washington Monument,

Which is expected to finish between two and three months. Highest prizes in it still undrawn are, $30,000, 2 of 10,000, &c.

Present rate of Tickets

Whole	$12	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6	Eighths	1 50

Remittances made to Conine's Office, Baltimore, will not be invested in tickets unless the high prizes remain undrawn.

The "Lottery Intelligencer," *which will contain the drawings, &c. will be forwarded to those who order tickets from Conine's Office.*

August 13,—tf.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1824.

Apprentices' Library.

PERSONS whose subscriptions and contributions to the Apprentices' Library are to be paid in BOOKS, are requested to send their volumes to the Office of this Gazette on Monday next, or to have them in readiness for a person who will call for them on that day.

Sept. 3—1t.

The Supreme Court of Pa. for the Western District, commences in this city on Monday next. Chief Justice Tilghman arrived in town on Tuesday last.

The Engineers.---Gen. Barnard, and his corps of United States' Topographical Engineers, have returned from Lake Erie, and are now here awaiting the arrival of their surveyors, and the Pennsylvania Commissioners.

Mr. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, and Captains Rodgers, Chauncey and Morris, have lately surveyed the harbors of Lake Erie.

A Mineral Spring, said to contain valuable medicinal qualities, has been discovered near the town of Washington, Pa. Mineral springs are numerous in this country. One on the plantation of Esquire Scully, 4 miles from this city, on the Steubenville Road, is found to possess valuable properties, and is becoming a place of considerable resort. Others, called the Frankfort Springs, in Beaver county, have numerous visiters.

Mr. Crawford, accompanied by his family and some friends, lately passed through Frederick-Town, Md. on his way to the Springs in Virginia. His health is improving.

The Hon. Daniel P. Cook, son-in-law of Ninian Edwards, is re-elected to Congress in Illinois.

Tennessee.—The Legislature were to meet on the 3d inst. to remedy a defect in the electoral law.

Missouri.—In the law of this state no day was appointed for holding the election for electors, and many persons urged a call of the legislature to appoint the day. Others insisted that the legislature had no more to do with it, and that it would be dangerous to convene them, as they might go farther than was necessary, and, to save the people trouble, as in other states, choose the electors themselves. We perceive by the papers that the controversy has been bro't to a close, by Governor M'Nair's proclamation appointing the 1st day of November for the holding of the election by the people. The state is divided into three districts.

The general election has just been held in Missouri. From the returns received, it is probable Frederick Bates is chosen Governor. His opponent was Wm. H. Ashley. In St. Charles district, after the opening of the polls, it was suggested to keep a separate vote for President, and the result was, for Jackson 96, Clay 23, Adams 23. In one of the Townships near St. Francis, a poll was opened, and Jackson had all the votes but one, which was for Adams.

New-Jersey.—Late meetings in New-Jersey exhibit a very strong feeling in favor of Gen. Jackson. His friends have no doubt of his receiving the vote of that state.

Vacancies.—Three foreign embassies are now vacant: Portugal, Buenos Ayres and Mexico. It is probable appointments to these will not be made until the meeting of Congress.

The Indian Chiefs, who lately visited Washington city, conducted by Governor Clark and Mr. Talliafero, are returning home by the way of the New-York Canal and Lake Erie. Much respectful attention was paid to them by the authorities of Philadelphia and New-York. At the latter city they were received by the Councils in their Chamber, where a talk was addressed to them by the Recorder, which one of the Chiefs answered. They were then regaled with wine, punch, cakes &c. The Chiefs wore frock coats, profusely ornamented with gold and silver lace, and each a sword and epaulettes, with three long feathers, of different colors, in their hats. The squaws and papooses were richly and fantastically dressed. The Commercial Advertiser says, the tribes of these chiefs are at war with each other, and the Chiefs themselves are so far belligerent that they neither speak, travel, eat, drink nor sit together.

At Buffalo, while on board the Steam-Boat, and just before leaving the wharf to proceed up Lake Erie, several of the Indians, seated together, regaled the bystanders with a *song*, accompanied with gestures, yells, &c. as is their custom. The Buffalo Journal says, "there were a number of our Seneca Indians standing by, who all stared and wondered at the scene before them, as anxiously as the most civilized man in the crowd."

Literary property.—The highest judicial court in Scotland has decided that "the right of printing and publishing a newspaper, or the share of such right, whether it be called copy-right, or privilege, or property, is a valuable right, now perfectly understood, and is, by common law, both transferrible *inter vivos*, and transmissible to heirs, independently of any written contract betwixt partners or proprietors."

La Fayette, La Fayette,—there is scarcely any thing in some of the eastern papers but what relates to General La Fayette. Historical sketches and extracts, essays, news, poetry, anecdotes, advertisements, all, all have La Fayette for their subject. Meetings of all kinds, civil and military, male and female, young and old, are called to honor him. Generals call out their divisions, captains their companies;---mechanics, of each particular branch, advertise for meetings of their brother chips; the draymen and wagonners, are notified to meet and decide on a uniform dress, and a mode of proceeding; boys, from 13 to 15 years of age, to meet and form companies; and the *Ladies* are called upon to form a troop, in uniform riding dresses, to escort the General into Philadelphia. In country towns, the villagers are erecting triumphal arches over the road he is to travel. The Booksellers offer new histories of Fayette---they have printed a speech of his in a pamphlet. Mr. Woodworth has published a new play, in 3 acts, called "La Fayette, or the Castle of Olmutz." The print-sellers cry his likeness thro' the streets, and shopmen advertise ribbons on which his picture is printed, to be worn as badges and watch chains by the gentlemen, and as waist bands by the ladies, while La Fayette vests are all the rage among the dandies. If republics are ungrateful, we must be losing our republican character.

Barbide and his family, consisting of 19 persons, have been landed at Soto La Marina, in Mexico.—The vessel which carried them out from England, has returned to Havanna, where very contradictory reports respecting the reception of the ex-emperor were set afloat. One was, that he had been assassinated shortly after landing; another, that he was received with open arms on the coast, and that, on his going into the interior, three provinces had declared in his favor. The royalists propagate the latter, and discredit the former report.

ROAD TO COLUMBIA RIVER.

It appears by the following letter, which we publish with much pleasure, that we overrated the compensation which the enterprising projector asks from Congress for opening a road from the Missouri to the Columbia river.

Extract of a letter from L. A. Tarascon, Esq. to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"Shippingport, Ky. August 16, 1824.

"*Sir*,—I have read just now the mention you make, in your paper of July the 30th, of my view for a road from the Missouri to the river Columbia, and I am much pleased with your approbation. When, 25 years ago, I thought of building vessels at Pittsburgh, and in fact I did build the ships Pittsburgh, Nanina, Louisiana, Western Trader, and others, my views were condemned in the eastern ports, on the ground that any extension of population and commerce in the west was impolitic, and navigation by any vessels other than keel boats impracticable; but I had observed and reflected a long time previous to the undertaking, and I was confident of the contrary. Experience has proved that I was not wrong. The present project is of a much more extensive magnitude.—Mutual interest is the greatest tie to keep all societies together, and here mutual interests of all sorts will bind all the Union; the execution of the project will also much increase our weight in the balance of political power, and that is an object never to be lost sight of. But the object of my present letter is not political considerations. I want merely to make you an observation, which I wish you would be so kind as to publish.

"In your article "*A Superb Project*," you say: "Such a road ought certainly to "be made, and we hope Mr. Tarascon "will be induced to undertake it, but at a "less expense than a belt so broad and so "long." Here is the observation—As to the length, it could not be made shorter than is proposed, because it should be on the most straight line from navigable waters to navigable waters, and because the most straight line upon any given surface is necessarily the shortest. In time canals will shorten the intercourse, and there is no country in the world where canals can be made easier, upon account of superior feeding waters: but the making of canals requires previous roads, and a previous extensive population grown along with the roads.

"As to the breadth of the belt, it is not for themselves that the undertakers or the projector are requiring the extinguishment of the Indian title on 100 miles wide. Of this they do not want any but a small part to pay for the making of the road, and to justify their expenses and toils. The grand object in having it so wide, say fifty miles from each side of the road, is to separate the northern Indians from the southern ones; to have a thick line of civilized population between them, and to have a new capital formed for the Treasury, by the natural increase in the value of most of that land, now not worth any thing to us, and to be had from the Indians for almost nothing. That belt of land will be a great grazing country; and grazing ground requires extension, as well in the mountains as in the plains."

Secretary of War.

AT a numerous meeting of the members of the "1st Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers," at the Court-House, on Wednesday evening, the 1st inst.

Major WM. ANDERSON, was called to the Chair, and Lieut. S. PETTIGREW, appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Lieut. A. S. T. Mountain, were unanimously adopted.

The officers and members of the 1st Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers, being advised that the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, is about visiting this city, and being desirous to pay him those attentions due to his talents, public services, and high official station, it is

Resolved, That Major *Anderson*, Captains *Trovillo*, *Riddle*, *Denny*, *Murray*, and *Wright*, be a committee, to ascertain the probable time of the arrival of the Secretary, and, on his arrival, to wait on and address him on behalf of this Battalion.

Resolved, That the aforesaid committee ascertain the length of time Mr. Calhoun will remain in this city, and should he depart previous to the 10th of September, the stated day of parade, the committee will request the Major commanding to order out the Battalion, and pay him the honors due to the highest military rank in the service of the United States.

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Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the different papers of the city.

WM. ANDERSON, Chairman.

S. PETTIGREW, Secretary.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,—On Wednesday last I attended an examination of the pupils of Mr. *William Smith*, at his School, in Front-Street, between Grant and Ross-Streets, and was highly pleased with the performance. The correct deportment of the scholars during the examination, and the progress which they had evidently made in their various exercises, were sufficient proofs, to my mind, that the tutor had not been deficient in his duties. In short, Mr. Smith, altho' almost a stranger amongst us, appears to be well qualified for the instruction of youth. His education is classical, and his mode of conveying information to his pupils, that of a person well acquainted with his business. As a friend to education, which I believe to be the basis of our republican form of government, I would beg leave to recommend Mr. Smith, and his School, to the patronage of the public.

A Friend to Merit.

Sept. 1, 1824.

Fatal Accident. The horses in the Pittsburgh stage, on Saturday morning last, while descending a hill, about 4 miles from this place, took fright, from the appearance of a cow with a board tied to her horns, suddenly turned off the road, and upset the stage, by which one of the passengers unfortunately lost his life. The name of the deceased, we learn, was M'Bride, a hatter by profession, and recently from the state of Ohio. He survived the accident but a short period. No blame can attach to the driver.

Meadville Messenger.

We learn from Mr. Joseph L. Hays, Police Officer, that a man was found dead in the road near Burns's tavern, Allegheny mountain, Pa. who appeared to be between 25 and 30 years of age. The day previous to the discovery of him, he was in company with a drover, and complained to him that he was unwell. He was lying across the road when discovered, but there were no marks upon his body. From his papers his name was probably Lucas, by trade a painter, and had been attached to a theatre. Further particulars can be obtained of Mr. Burns, who will point out the grave, which is about one hundred yards from his house.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

[Mr. Lucas was a printer, a painter, and a player-actor, a native of New-England, but had resided for six or seven years in the western states. We believe he had no family.—*Pittsb. Gaz.*]

Mercantile Competition.—Two merchants from New-Orleans, were in this village, last week, offering *Orleans Sugar*, in large lots, at rates something lower than the New-York prices. They proposed delivering it by the way of the Mississippi, Ohio, Lake Erie, &c. We are informed, that owing to the immense competition in steam navigation on those rivers, this is practicable, and at very handsome advances to the owners.—*Buffalo Journal.*

Expeditious Travelling.—The Mobile Commercial Register, gives the following as an instance of expeditious travelling from that city to the north and back. A gentleman left Mobile about the 1st of May, in a vessel bound to New-York, and returned, after an absence of 62 days, 14 of which were spent in New-York. During this time he made the following tour: landed in New-York, thence to Philadelphia, thence, via Trenton, N. J. to Cayuga Lake, in the state of N. Y. thence to Albany, and back to Cayuga Lake; thence to Buffalo, the Falls of Niagara, and up Lake Erie to Erie, Cleaveland, Sandusky, Detroit, and back to Buffalo; thence to Pittsburgh, and down the Ohio and Mississippi to New-Orleans, and back to Mobile, making a distance of about 6700 miles, which he performed in 32 travelling days.—The passage from Mobile to New-York, was made in 15 days, and from Pittsburgh to New-Orleans in 7 days, exclusive of a detention of several days in Louisville. A part of the journey was performed on the grand canal in the state of New-York.

We understand that Brigadier General *Patterson*, in the name of the military committee, has sent invitations to the volunteer corps in the counties of Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Northumberland, Cumberland, York and Lancaster, requesting them to unite with the military of the 1st Division, P. M. in the parade in honor of General La Fayette, and for the purpose of escorting the nation's guest, that distinguished patriot and friend of freedom, into the city of Philadelphia. We also understand that the military committee are making every arrangement calculated to give the veteran general a splendid military reception.

Philadelphia Sentinel.

The Greek Cause—Mr. William Pollard of Black Rock, Pennsylvania, formerly an officer in the Navy of the United States, has received from the Greek authorities in London, a commission as Captain in the Grecian army; and will embark at New-York in a few days, destined for that country. *Phil Gazette*

Fatal Encounter.—A passenger in the Sally and Polly, arrived at Charleston from Matanzas, on the 11th inst. in six days, gives the following information. "That the Spanish private armed brig Marinero, from Cadiz for Havanna, fell in with the Colombian armed schooner Gen. Padilla, about the 1st instant, off Salt Key Bank, and after an engagement of half an hour, the schr. hauled off, and the brig immediately blew up. The brig's crew consisted of 80, out of which 31 were picked up by the boats of the Padilla, put on board of a Spanish droger, and arrived at Matanzas on the 2d inst.

A bloody battle.—A letter from Green Bay dated July 31, says—"I have only the following news to write:—Two soldiers, Clark and Wilson, deserted from this post a few days ago armed with 4 muskets, &c. They were pursued by the Indians, (who are generaly employed to to bring back deserters) and were overtaken.—The soldiers were determined not to be taken, and when the Indians came within musket shot distance the action commenced, and lasted for some time. The following is the result—Soldiers killed, 2, Indians do. 4—Total 6."

Detroit Gaz.

Murder.—Spotswood Mills, Esq. a member elect of the Louisiana Legislature from the Parish of Nacthitoches, was barbarously murdered in the street, the day after the election by a Dr. Prevot. Mr. Mills had been district attorney, and was very highly esteemed as a gentleman of talents and worth.

Extract of a letter from Hopkinsville, Ky.—"Just after the close of the Polls in this town, a horrid affair took place. A man in the crowd named Bolin Clark, was shot through the body from the garret window of an adjacent house. Suspicion rests on Dr. ——— as the assassin:—indeed the circumstances are too strong to admit of a doubt Some hopes are entertained of Clark's recovery." *Lexington Rep.*

The following statement of a *miracle* from a Norfolk paper, is almost melancholy, as evincing a degree of fanatical delusion that shames the intelligence of the country. *N. Y. Amer.*

From the Norfolk Beacon, August 19.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

A singular display of the goodness and power of Almighty God, at a Camp Meeting, held on Tangier Island, August 15, 1824.

"Miss Narcissa Crippin, a highly respectable young lady, nineteen years of age, and a zealous christian, was, on the evening of the 15th inst. say about 8 o'clock, so operated on by the spirit of God, that her face became too bright and shining for mortal eyes to look upon, without producing the most awful feelings to the beholders. It resembled the reflection of the sun upon a bright cloud. The appearance of her face, for the space of 40 minutes, was truly angelic, during which time she was silent, after which she spoke, and expressed her happy and heavenly feelings, when her dazzling countenance gradually faded, and her face resumed its natural appearance. The writer of this paragraph was an eye witness of the circumstance above stated—such a sight he never expected to behold with mortal eyes, and to give a true description of which would be beyond the ability of mortal man. While she remained in this situation, she was seen by more than two hundred persons, a few of whom have subscribed their names hereto.

WM. LEE, (Rev.)
WM. E. WISE,
JOHN BAYLY.

Young Rogues.—The St. Lawrence Gazette, mentions the arrest of 6 lads from Philadelphia, who had begged and stole their way to Montreal, which duty was principally performed by the two youngest aged 13 and 11 years.

La Fayette is not the only surviving General of the Revolution, as has been said. General Sumter, of South Carolina, now 90 years of age, is in good health, rides about, and attends to business.

Contraband Trade.—The smuggling business is carried on in Canada to such a ruinous extent as appears almost incredible. Fears are entertained by some, that if any more adventurers embark in it, it will soon be overdone. It is supposed by persons acquainted with the population of Canada and with the probable consumption of the single article of *Tea*, that *sixteen hundred thousand pounds* are annually smuggled into it? By this procedure government is swindled out of a handsome revenue—shipping merchants of their commissions—and the morals of the people weakened or destroyed. Upper Canada is regularly supplied with Goods smuggled from the United States; and though seizures are frequent and attended with immediate losses, yet the business is found so profitable as to afford an occasional sacrifice.

River Trade.

LATE DEPARTURES FROM PITTSBURGH.

K. B. Wm. Wallace,	25 tons, ——,	Cincinnati
K. B. U. States,	40 tons, ——,	St. Louis
K. B. Martha,	25 tons, Reno,	Louisville
K. B. J. Q. Adams,	25 tons, Reno,	do
K. B. ———,	25 tons, Reno,	do
K. B. ———,	23 tons, M'Lane,	do
K. B. ———,	23 tons, Maratta,	do
K. B. Rifleman,	12 tons, Scales,	Zanesville
K. B. Post-Boy,	18 tons, Boyd,	Louisville
K. B. ———,	30 tons, Shrodes,	Nashville
K. B. ———,	35 tons, Hooper,	do
K. B. ———,	25 tons, Rankin,	Cincinnati
K. B. Vigilant,	30 tons, Dobbin,	Wheeling
K. B. Rob Roy,	25 tons, P. Todd,	Cincinnati
K. B. ———,	20 tons, Clark,	Red River
K. B. ———,	20 tons, Shoemaker,	Louisv.
K. B. ———,	20 tons, Richmond,	Louisv.

Married,

On Thursday last, at Frankfort, Beaver county, by the Rev. Mr. M'Curdy, Mr. *William L. Robb*, to Miss *Mary Morrison*, both of this city.

Died,

On Wednesday last, *Jane*, daughter of Mr. John M'Combs, aged five years.

Dinner to the Secretary of War.

THOSE who wish to subscribe to the DINNER, and whose names have not yet been obtained, are informed that Subscription Papers may be found at the Hotels of Messrs. Darlington, Ramsay, and Crossan, and in the hands of each member of the Committee.

Sept. 3—1t.

ORDERS.

The 1st Battalion Pittsburgh Volunteers,

WILL parade *on the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock*, P M. The corps having expressed their high regard for the Secretary of War, the pleasure with which they have heard of his intention to visit this place, and their wish to receive him with the honors due to his rank—the Battalion will hold itself in readiness to assemble so soon as the Committee appointed to wait on him have made report to the commanding officers. *By order of the Major.*

Tho's Baird, Adjt.

Sept. 1, 1824.

Young Ladies' Academy.

J. H. FIELDING,

HAVING ascertained it to be the wish of a number of his patrons, that this Institution should afford their daughters an opportunity to complete the *Literary* part of their Education, as far as it lies within the compass of our own language; finds it necessary still farther to limit the *number* of his Class: in consequence of which, the terms shall hereafter be $5 per quarter.

The *Accounts* shall always be settled up to the following dates:—the first of January, April, July and October: which will prevent the frequent interruption, which this part of the business occasions, (to the manifest disadvantage of the pupils) whose Quarters expire at different dates. The strict limitation of number, renders it also proper that a month's notice should be given, when a scholar is to be removed

The Class being nearly completed, and there being a number of new applicants, Mr. F. requests such of his former pupils as desire to continue, and have not yet signified their intention, to register their names immediately; as he is anxious to give them the preference.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1824.—3t

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 1st instant, an indented servant BLACK GIRL,

Mary Brown,

aged 13. Had on when she went away a blue domestic striped frock. Any person apprehending and returning her, shall have six cents reward, but no charges.

Jno. Dubarry.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1824.—3.

Stray Horse.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair township, near Birmingham, about the 18th of August,

A BROWN HORSE,

14 or 15 years old; marked by the collar and saddle; a natural trotter, and has three shoes on. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

William Scott.

Sept. 3.—3t*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	3000
6	do of	397	is	2382
828	do of	12	is	9936
6072	do of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes			$87,750
10625	Blanks.			

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $6 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

PITTSBURGH.

July 2, 1824.

TO RENT.

The Brick House

Now occupied by the subscriber. Possession will be given when desired.

Alex. M'Clurg.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3.—tf.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received and is now opening at his store in Market-street, next door to the corner of Fourth,

A large and handsome assortment of

FANCY FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF

INGRAIN CARPETING

AND

HEARTH RUGS.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20—6t.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

JOSEPH EVANS

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

Scrivener.

HE will execute *CONVEYANCES*, and all other written instruments, promptly, and in a legal form, at the office of B. R. EVANS, in Fourth street, one door east of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824—3t.

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Second Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme supassing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the State of Maryland, is presented the following Scheme of

State Lottery, No. XXX.

1	prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
30		1,000		30,000
20		500		10,000
50		100		5,000
100		50		5,000
5000		10		50,000
5205	prizes			180,000
14795	blanks			

50,000 tickets at $9 is $180,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of	$10,000
On the 10th drawing a prize of	5,000
On the 16th drawing a prize of	20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of	40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in twenty drawings. The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in cash, sixty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
James B. Ringgold,
Lottery Commissioners.

Tickets at present, will be supplied at the original or scheme price—viz.

Whole	$9	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4½	Eighths	1 12½

AT

CONINE'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 32, Market-Street, Baltimore

Where all whole tickets issued in this Lottery will be signed, and shares countersigned by the Lottery Commissioners, so that the state of Maryland will be made responsible for the punctual payment of all prizes which they shall draw.

Persons at a distance, intending to take tickets, are recommended to forward their orders without delay, by which they will save any advance that may take place in price.

The drawings will be commenced as soon as the sale of tickets shall render it practicable, and be finished with all possible expedition.

Orders, post paid, from all parts of the United States, for tickets or shares in the above Lottery, or any other Maryland Lottery, covering cash or prizes of any responsible Lottery, will receive the same prompt attention as personal application, addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

By whom the fate of tickets will be given whenever requested.

The Lottery, (and the only one) now drawing in Baltimore, is the

Washington Monument,

Which is expected to finish between two and three months. Highest prizes in it still undrawn are, $20,000, 2 of 10,000, &c.

Present rate of Tickets

Whole	$12	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6	Eighths	1 50

Remittances made to Conine's Office, Baltimore, will not be invested in tickets unless the high prizes remain undrawn.

The "Lottery Intelligencer," which will contain the drawings, &c. will be forwarded to those who order tickets from Conine's Office.

August 13.—tf.

Poetry.

THE MAID OF ARUTHEA.

Where among the Highland hills,
Silent nature's wildest grandeur,
Wild rocky dells and verdant glens,
With beauty clothed I wander,
The happiest day, the darkest day,
The sweetest, and the bitterest day,
Are bought to me when gone to them,
Sweet maid of Aruthea.

The sun goes down down the heave,
Just glinting forth and shining
Beams forth beneath the lowly bough,
And sweetly calls my song,
But fairer still her smiles shine,
Observed blooms my fancies,
More lovelier day or hour May,
The maid of Aruthea.

High in the mountain's lofty brow,
I view the distant ocean,
Where spoken powers her freedom prove,
Ambition's strife is pausing,
Let fortune pour her golden store,
Her laurels'd diadem many,
Give me but this, my soul's first wish,
The maid of Aruthea.

African Ultra-Royalism.—The following ode, from the Timbuctoo Anthology, in the New Monthly Magazine, is worthy of the Poet Laureate of Grand Africa, by whom it was said to have been written:

"Ho! Tuttarara bra-nowt!
"Hamerumbugi!"
"Hurrah! for the sun of the Sun!
"Hurrah! for the brother of the Moon!
"Throughoutall the world there is none
"Like Quashiboo, the only one
"Descended from the Great Baboon, Baboon,
"Descended from the Great Baboon."
"Buffalo of Buffaloes, and Bull of Bulls!
"He sits on a throne of his enemies' skulls:
"And if he wants others to play at foot-ball,
"Our's are at his service—all! all! all!
"Hugaboo-jah, Hugaboo-jee!
"Hail to the Royal Quashiboo,
"Emperor and Lord of Timbuctoo!"

"Their principal idol, whose temple adjoins the palace.

Miscellany.

From Beddridge's Mem.

The following anecdote will serve to shew how little the native sons of the forest knew of the etiquette of the Atlantic cities.

A neighbor of my father, some years after the settlement of the country, had collected a small drove of cattle for the Baltimore market. Amongst the hands employed to drive them was one who never had seen any condition of society but that of woodsmen.

At one of their lodging places in the mountain, the landlord and his hired man, in the course of the night stole two of the bells belonging to the drove and hid them in a piece of woods.

The drove had not gone far in the morning before the bells were missed; and a detachment went back to recover the stolen bells. The men were found reaping in the field of the landlord. They were accused of the theft, but they denied the charge. The torture of sweating according to the custom of that time, that is of suspension by the arms pinioned behind their backs, brought a confession. The bells were procured and hung around the necks of the thieves. In this condition they were driven on foot before the detachment until they overtook the drove which by this time had gone nine miles. A halt was called and a jury selected to try the culprits. They were condemned to receive a certain number of lashes on the bare back from the hand of each drover. —The man above alluded to was the owner of one of the bells; when it came to his turn to use the hickory, now says he to the thief "You infernal scoundrel, I'll work your jacket nineteen to the dozen; only think what a rascally figure I should make in the streets of Baltimore without a bell on my horse!"

The man was in earnest; having seen no horses used without bells, he thought they were requisite in every situation.

Ingenious Orthography.—A gentleman of the Temple received his laundress's weekly account the other day, made out in the style of spelling and hand-writing peculiar to the sisters of the suds: but there was one charge of 1s. 6d. for "skewering the stars," which defied even his practised comprehension. After wondering for some time how such work could ever have been performed, and still more why it should have been executed particularly at his expense, the debtor sent for Mrs. Pearlash, when the reading turned out to be, "for scouring the stairs."

Yankee Wit.—At a late political meeting in Rhode Island, the Hon. Mr. MARTIN harangued the people in favor of one of the Presidential candidates, from the steeple of a meeting-house. An editor who supports another candidate, remarks, that he ought to have staid there, having proved himself a finished weathercock. Another editor, in a different interest from either, observes, that he might have done so, had he, found a MARTIN box there.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

DIED—On Wednesday last very suddenly at his residence in Unity township, Mr. *James Montgomery*, a useful citizen and an honest man. It is but a few months since his venerable father was carried to the grave from the same place.

After the above was in type, we were no less surprised than pleased to learn, that Mr. Montgomery was restored to life, after, as every appearance indicated, it had been suspended for about two hours. It is stated that his body was cold, and that he had no pulse. Every person who saw him, was confident that the vital spark had fled, and indeed, preparations were making by his friends to attend his funeral. This circumstance may, and ought to teach, a useful lesson. Let us not be too precipitate in interring those whom we suppose to be dead.

Westmoreland Republican.

New York.—A gentleman in Philadelphia is engaged in compiling a volume, to consist of the details of Gen. La Fayette's reception in the various parts of the Union, with his biography, and selections from the poetry elicited by the occasion.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 11th day of September next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Linton, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, being part of the Lot marked in the plan thereof No. 216, beginning on Fourth street, at the corner of ground owned by George Darsie, and running southwardly, by Fourth street, 38 feet, more or less, and extending back, the same breadth, 45 feet, more or less; on which are erected two three story brick houses subject to a yearly ground rent of $60. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Linton, at the suit of Thomas Greenough, for use of John Miller.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Horner, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, in Wilkins township, in the county of Allegheny; bounded by land now or late of PeterParchment, by land of William Wallace, by land of the heirs of William Elliott, by lands of the heirs of JohnFerree, and by lands of the heirs of HughAlexander, containing 300 acres, more or less; on which dec. there are 80 acres cleared, with a bearing orchard thereon, and on which there is a squared log house and kitchen and a squared log stable erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Horner, at the suit of James Rees, Esq.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of the said James Horner, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, marked in Woods' general plan of said city No. 277; containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length 160 feet, bounded north eastward by Third street, south-eastward by Lot No. —, south-westward by Second street, and north-westward by Market street, on which are erected seven two story frame and log buildings, and two one story frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Horner, at the suit of Robert M'Elhinny, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Cavitt, deceased, in the hands of his executors, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plum township, bounded by lands of Michael Zimmerman, Michael Wall, Bank of Pittsburgh, and others; containing 50 acres, more or less, with about 14 acres cleared, and a cabin, a stable and an old fulling mill thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Cavitt, dec'd. at the suit of Daniel M'Munn.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James R. Butler, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, and marked in col. Woods' plan No. 131; bounded by Penn street, east by lot No. 130, south by Liberty street, and west by Marbury street; containing in front on Liberty street 60 feet, and running to Penn street, 240 feet, more or less; with all the buildings thereon, consisting of one large weatherboarded log house, and some frame tenements under the same roof, &c. &c.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain Out-Lot in the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing ten acres, being Lot No. 254, in the same reserved tract; bounded as follows: Beginning on Pasture lane, at the corner of out lot No. 253, and running by the same south seventy-six degrees west, 40 perches, to the corner of Lot No. 255; thence by the same, south fourteen degrees east, 40 perches, to Ohio lane; thence by the same north 76 degrees east, 40 perches to Pasture lane, and thence by the same north fourteen degrees west, 40 perches to the place of beginning.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh aforesaid, being part of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, on the plan of said city; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 5 feet from the corner of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, on the said Lot No. 180, and running eastwardly by Front street 22 feet, and extending back the same breadth, 34 feet, more or less; on which is erected a large brick warehouse.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain part of Lot No. 180, in the city aforesaid, beginning on Front street, at the distance of 37 feet, 6 inches from the corner of Market street, and running eastwardly along Front street 57 feet, 10 inches, and extending back the same breadth, 80 feet and 5 inches on which are erected two three story brick warehouses, and subject to a yearly ground rent of 347 dollars.

ALSO—Of, in and to a part of Lot No. 179, in the city aforesaid, beginning on Market street 60 feet three and a half inches from Front street, and running southwardly by Market street 20 feet 6 and 3-4 inches, and running back the same breadth 57 and a half feet, more or less; on which is erected a three story brick house, and subject to a ground rent of three hundred dollars annually. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James R. Butler, at the suit of the *Bank of the United States*.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Gormly, of, in and to a certain part of Lots No. 345, in Pittsburgh, on the Diamond, being 36 feet front, and 100 feet deep, on which is erected two brick houses and kitchens.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the said William Gormly of, in and to that portion of Lots No. 341 and 342, which yields to the said William Gormly three hundred and seventy-nine dollars per annum ground rent.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Gormly, at the suit of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Michael [illegible], of, in and to the following Tracts of Land, situate in Allegheny county, in Jones's District, numbered in the plan of said district 80, 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 100, each containing 300 acres, more or less; reserving

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, of, in and to the following lots or pieces of ground, and the ground rents arising therefrom, viz:—No. 1, being part of lots Nos. 179 and 180, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Front street at the distance of fifty-seven feet one inch, from Market street, and running along Front street eastwardly fifty-seven feet ten inches, and extending back 80 feet 5 inches, on which are erected 2 three-story brick houses No. 2, being part of Lot No. 179, in the city aforesaid, beginning on Market street, at the distance of 60 feet 3½ inches, southwardly from Front street and running along Market street, southwardly 20 feet 6¾ inches, and extending back the same breadth 57½ feet, on which is erected a three story brick warehouse; No. 3, being part of a Lot, in the city aforesaid, No. —, fronting on the west side of Market street, adjoining Thomas Perkins, on the north, George Miltenberger on the west, and A. Barker on the south, having a front on Market street, aforesaid, of 20 feet more or less, and running back 60 feet, more or less, on which is erected a frame shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec. at the suit of John Little.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Isaac Bean, of, in and to a certain part of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, in the city of Pittsburgh; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 5 feet from the corner of lots Nos. 180 and 181 on lot No. 180 and running southwardly parallel with Market street 34 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Front street, 27 feet, thence northwardly, in a line parallel with Market street, 34 feet to Front street, and thence by the same 27 feet, to the place of beginning; on which is erected a three story brick Warehouse; the interest of the said Isaac being the undivided half. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Isaac Bean at the suit of Aaron Denman.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff*.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 20, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 11th day of September next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis Peterson, of, in and to all the undivided third part of three Lots of Ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said city Nos. 250, 251, and 252; each Lot containing sixty feet in depth, extending from Front street throughout to Second street, and bounded by Front street, by Redoubt alley, and by Lot No. 249; subject to a yearly ground rent of 400 dollars, payable half yearly. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Lewis Peterson, at the suit of James Adams.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of David Sample, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land called Hamburgh, situate in Plum township bounded by lands of Michael Dorr, Ellis Davidson, John Sampson, William Allison, heirs of Col. Irwin, dec. and others; containing one hundred and twenty-four acres and one hundred and five perches, more or less; on which there is a cabin and stable, with about thirty-five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Sample, at the suit of John M'Donald, Esq.

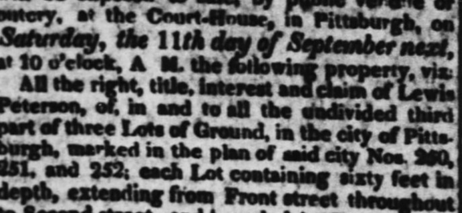
Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis Matthews, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situated in Wilkins township, in the county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Mr. Miller, Henry Shook, and others; containing about three hundred and thirty acres, more or less; on which are erected two cabins, with about — acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Lewis Matthews, at the suit of John M'Donald, Esq.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff*.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824. 3t.

Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N. B. For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARD-ING will be taken, upon reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf

A. Hart.

Who has on hand, for Cash or Country Produce,

50 tons JUNIATTA BAR IRON and NAILS.
CASTINGS.
[illegible] 200 barrels Prime Monongahela WHISKEY.
[illegible] 100 barrels SALT.
[illegible] 100 lbs. Superf. FLOUR, (Sweet)
50 boxes Manufactured WINDOW GLASS.
Manufactured TOBACCO.
A quantity of PRIME FLAXSEED.
CORDAGE, HEMP, SOLE LEATHER.
TAR, by the barrel.

August 20—3t.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. William M'Knight, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6m.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles [illegible]

July 2—tf.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Conrad's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

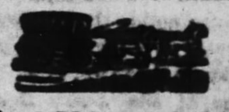
MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

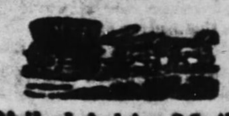
☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsey, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAUM.

1824—tf.

Poetry.

The following song, by Tannahill, a Scottish Poet, and author of "Jessie of Dumblane," "Gloomy Winter," &c. we believe has not appeared in print before, in this country.—*Edinburgh Magazine.*

THE MAID OF ARUTINA.

Forlorn among the Highland hills,
'Midst nature's wildest grandeur,
'Mid rocky dens and wooden glens,
Wth weary steps I wander.
The langsome way, the darksome day,
The mountain mist sae rainy,
Are naught to me when gaun to thee,
Sweet maid of Arutina.

Yon mossy rose-bud down the howe,
Just opening fresh and bonny,
Blooms fresh beneath the hazle bough,
And scarcely seen by ony;
But fairer 'mid her native dale,
Obscurely blooms my Jeannie,
More fair, than day or rosy May,
The maid of Arutina.

High on the mountain's lofty brow,
I view the distant ocean,
Where avarice courts her bounden prow,
Ambition courts promotion;
Let fortune pour her golden store,
Her laurell'd favors many,
Give me but this, my soul's first wish,
The maid of Arutina.

African Ultra-Royalism.—The following ode, from the Timbuctoo Anthology, in the New Monthly Magazine, is worthy of the Poet Laureate of Central Africa, by whom it was said to have been written:

"'Hoo! Tamarama bow-now!
"'Slamarambo-jug!'
"Hurrah! for the son of the Sun!
"Hurrah! for the brother of the Moon!
"Throughout all the world there is none
"Like Quashiboo, the only one
"Descended from the Great Baboon, Baboon,
"Descended from the Great Baboon.*
"Buffalo of Buffaloes, and Bull of Bulls!
"He sits on a throne of his enemies' skulls:
"And if he wants others to play at foot-ball,
"Our's are at his service—all! all! all!
"Hugaboo-jah, Hugaboo-joo!
"Hail to the Royal Quashiboo,
"Emperor and Lord of Timbuctoo!"

*Their principal idol, whose temple adjoins the palace.

Miscellany.

From Doddridge's Notes.

The following anecdote will serve to shew how little the native sons of the forest knew of the etiquette of the Atlantic cities.

A neighbor of my father, some years after the settlement of the country, had collected a small drove of cattle for the Baltimore market. Amongst the hands employed to drive them was one who never had seen any condition of society but that of woodsmen.

At one of their lodging places in the mountain, the landlord and his hired man, in the course of the night stole two of the bells belonging to the drove and hid them in a piece of woods.

The drove had not gone far in the morning before the bells were missed; and a detachment went back to recover the stolen bells. The men were found reaping in the field of the landlord. They were accused of the theft, but they denied the charge. The torture of sweating according to the custom of that time, that is of suspension by the arms pinioned behind their backs, brought a confession. The bells were procured and hung around the necks of the thieves. In this condition they were driven on foot before the detachment until they overtook the drove which by this time had gone nine miles. A halt was called and a jury selected to try the culprits. They were condemned to receive a certain number of lashes on the bare back from the hand of each drover. —The man above alludded to was the owner of one of the bells; when it came to his turn to use the hickory, now says he to the thief "You infernal scoundrel, I'll work your jacket nineteen to the dozen; only think what a rascally figure I should make in the streets of Baltimore without a bell on my horse!"

The man was in earnest; having seen no horses used without bells, he thought they were requisite in every situation.

Ingenious Orthography.—A gentleman of the Tempie received his laundress's weekly account the other day, made out in the style of spelling and hand-writing peculiar to the sisters of the suds: but there was one charge of 1s. 6d. for "skewering the stars," which defied even his practised comprehension. After wondering for some time how such work could ever have been performed, and still more why it should have been executed particularly at his expense, the debtor sent for Mrs. Pearlash, when the reading turned out to be, "for scouring the stairs."

Yankee Wit.—At a late political meeting in Rhode Island, the Hon. Mr. MARTIN harangued the people in favor of one of the Presidential candidates, from the steeple of a meeting-house. An editor who supports another candidate, remarks, that he ought to have staid there, having proved himself a finished weathercock. Another editor, in a different interest from either, observes, that he might have done so, had he found a MARTIN box there.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

DIED—On Wednesday last very suddenly at his residence in Unity township, Mr. *James Montgomery*, a useful citizen and an honest man. It is but a few months since his venerable father was carried to the grave from the same place.

After the above was in type, we were no less susprised than pleased to learn, that Mr. Montgomery was restored to life, after, as every appearance indicated, it had been suspended for about two hours. It is stated that his body was cold, and that he had no pulse. Every person who saw him, was confident that the vital spark had fled, and indeed, preparations were making by his friends to attend his funeral. This circumstance may, and ought to teach, a useful lesson. Let us not be too precipitate in interring those whom we suppose to be dead.

Westmoreland Republican

New Work.—A gentleman in Philadelphia is engaged in compiling a volume, to consist of the details of Gen. La Fayette's reception in the various parts of the Union, with his biography, and selections from the poetry elicited by the occasion.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 11th day of September next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of John & James Morford, of, in and to the three following Lots or Pieces of Ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—One of them, part of Lot No. 98, situate at the corner of Penn street and Irwin's alley, fronting on Penn street 45 feet, and running back on Irwin's alley 114 feet, more or less—One other of them, being part of Lots Nos. 97 and 98, adjoining the above, fronting on Penn street 60 feet, and running back 114 feet, more or less—and one other of them, being part of said Lots 97 and 98, beginning on Irwin's alley, at the distance of 114 feet from Penn street, and running along said alley 12 feet, more or less, and running back the same width 105 feet; on which said three pieces of ground there are erected, one two story brick house, with frame back buildings, a two story frame house, with divers frame shops, sheds, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John & James Morford, at the suit of David Peacock's administrators and others.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Linton, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, being part of the Lot marked in the plan thereof No. 315; beginning on Fourth street, at the corner of ground owned by George Dawson, and running eastwardly, by Fourth street, 35 feet, more or less, and extending back, the same breadth, 45 feet, more or less; on which are erected two three story brick houses; subject to a yearly ground rent of $60. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Linton, at the suit of Thomas Greenough, for use of John Miller.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Horner, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, in Wilkins township, in the county of Allegheny; bounded by land now or late of Peter Parchment, by land of William Wallace, by land of the heirs of William Elliott, by lands of the heirs of John Ferree, and by lands of the heirs of Hugh Alexander, containing 300 acres, more or less; on which dec. there are 80 acres cleared, with a bearing orchard thereon, and on which there is a squared log house and kitchen and a squared log stable erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Horner, at the suit of James Ross, Esq.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of the said James Horner, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, marked in Woods' general plan of said city No. 277; containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length 160 feet, bounded north eastward by Third street, south-eastward by Lot No. —, south-westward by Second street, and north-westward by Market street; on which are erected seven two story frame and log buildings, and two one story frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Horner, at the suit of Robert M'Elhinny, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Cavitt, deceased, in the hands of his executors, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plum township, bounded by lands of Michael Zimmerman, Michael Wall, Bank of Pittsburgh, and others; containing 50 acres, more or less, with about 14 acres cleared, and a cabin, a stable and an old fulling mill thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Cavitt, dec'd. at the suit of Daniel M'Munn.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James R. Butler, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, and marked in col. Woods' plan No. 131; bounded by Penn street, east by lot No. 130, south by Liberty street, and west by Marbury street; containing in front on Liberty street 60 feet, and running to Penn street, 240 feet, more or less; with all the buildings thereon, consisting of one large weatherboarded log house, and some frame tenements under the same roof, &c &c.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain Out-Lot in the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing ten acres, being Lot No. 254, in the same reserved tract; bounded as follows: Beginning on Pasture lane, at the corner of out lot No. 253, and running by the same south seventy-six degrees west, 40 perches, to the corner of Lot No. 255; thence by the same, south fourteen degrees east, 40 perches, to Ohio lane; thence by the same north 76 degrees east, 40 perches to Pasture lane, and thence by the same north fourteen degrees west, 40 perches to the place of beginning.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh aforesaid, being part of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, on the plan of said city; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 5 feet from the corner of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, on the said Lot No. 180, and running eastwardly by Front street 22 feet, and extending back the same breadth, 34 feet, more or less; on which is erected a large brick warehouse.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain part of Lot No 180, in the city aforesaid; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 57 feet, 6 inches from the corner of Market street, and running eastwardly along Front street 57 feet, 10 inches, and extending back the same breadth, 80 feet and 5 inches; on which are erected two three story brick warehouses, and subject to a yearly ground rent of 347 dollars.

ALSO—Of, in and to a part of Lot No. 179, in the city aforesaid, beginning on Market street 60 feet three and a half inches from Front street, and running southwardly by Market street 20 feet 6 and 3-4 inches, and running back the same breadth 57 and a half feet, more or less; on which is erected a three story brick house, and subject to a ground rent of three hundred dollars annually. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James R. Butler, at the suit of the *Bank of the United States*.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Gormly, of, in and to a certain part of Lots No. 345, in Pittsburgh, on the Diamond, being 36 feet front, and 100 feet deep, on which is erected two brick houses and kitchens.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the said William Gormly of, in and to that portion of Lots No. 341 and 342, which yields to the said William Gormly three hundred and seventy-nine dollars per annum ground rent.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Gormly, at the suit of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Michael Gundacker, of, in and to the following Tracts of Land, situate in Allegheny county, in Jones's District, numbered in the plan of said district 80, 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 100; each containing 200 acres, more or less; on seven of which Tracts there are a number of saw mills erected, and log Cabins, &c. erected; the interest of the defendant, being one undivided eighth of the whole. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Michael Gundacker, at the suit of Ober & Elias.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Deal, Jr. of, in and to the three following lots or pieces of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, viz: Lot No. 234, bounded by Second street, by lots No. 233, 235 and 241; on which are erected two wooden houses and other improvements; Lot No. 235, bounded by Second street, by lots No. 234, 236 and 240; on which are erected two wooden or frame houses and other improvements; and Lot No. 236, bounded by Second street and by lots Nos. 235, 237 and 239; on which are erected two two-story frame buildings on Second street; each of said Lots front thirty five feet, and extend back eighty feet, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Wm. Deal, Jr. at the suit of John Jones, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to the following lots or pieces of ground, and the ground rents arising therefrom, viz:—No. 1, being part of lots Nos. 179 and 180, in the city of Pittsburgh; beginning on Front street at the distance of fifty-seven feet eastwardly from Market street, and running along Front street eastwardly fifty-seven feet ten inches, and extending back 80 feet 5 inches; on which are erected 2 three-story brick houses; No. 2, being part of Lot No. 179, in the city aforesaid; beginning on Market street, at the distance of 60 feet 3½ inches, southwardly from Front street and running along Market street, southwardly 20 feet 6¾ inches, and extending back the same breadth 57½ feet, on which is erected a three story brick warehouse; No. 3, being part of a Lot, in the city aforesaid, No. —; fronting on the west side of Market street, adjoining Thomas Perkins, on the north, George Miltenberger on the west, and A. Barker on the south, having a front on Market street, aforesaid, of 20 feet more or less, and running back 60 feet, more or less; on which is erected a frame shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec. at the suit of John Little.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Isaac Bean, of, in and to a certain part of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, in the city of Pittsburgh; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 5 feet from the corner of lots Nos. 180 and 181 on lot No. 180 and running southwardly parallel with Market street 34 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Front street, 27 feet, thence northwardly, in a line parallel with Market street, 34 feet to Front street, and thence by the same 27 feet, to the place of beginning; on which is erected a three story brick Warehouse; the interest of the said Isaac being the undivided half. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Isaac Bean at the suit of Aaron Denman.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 20, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

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All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis Peterson, of, in and to all the undivided third part of three Lots of Ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said city Nos. 250, 251, and 252; each Lot containing sixty feet in depth, extending from Front street throughout to Second street, and bounded by Front street, by Redoubt alley, and by Lot No. 249; subject to a yearly ground rent of 400 dollars, payable half yearly. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Lewis Peterson, at the suit of James Adams.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of David Sample, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land called Hamburgh, situate in Plum township; bounded by lands of Michael Dorr, Elias Davidson, John Sampson, William Allison, heirs of Col. Irwin, dec. and others; containing one hundred and twenty-four acres and one hundred and five perches, more or less; on which there is a cabin and stable, with about thirty-five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Sample, at the suit of John M'Donald, Esq.

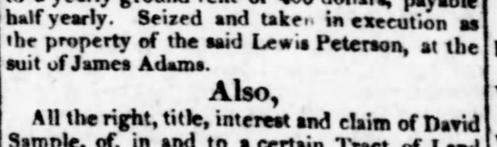
Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis Matthews, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situated in Wilkins township, in the county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Mr. Miller, Henry Shook, and others; containing about three hundred and thirty acres, more or less; on which are erected two cabins, with about — acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Lewis Matthews, at the suit of John M'Donald, Esq.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824. 3t.

Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B. For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

To Reed-Makers.

THE subscriber respectfully informs Reed-Makers that he has sent a keel boat to Alabama, for the purpose of bringing back a cargo of CANE. The boat will return to this place about the 20th of October, at which time he will be able to supply the demand for that article. The person he has sent to procure it, is not to bring any but such as will be of the first quality.

A. Hart.

Who has on hand, low for Cash or Country Produce,

10 tons JUNIATTA BAR IRON and NAILS.
CASTINGS.

200 barrels Prime Monongahela WHISKEY.
100 barrels SALT.
100 do. Superf. FLOUR, (sweet)
50 boxes New-Genera WINDOW GLASS.
Manufactured TOBACCO.
A quantity of PINE PLANK.
CORDAGE, HEMP, SOLE LEATHER.
TAR, by the barrel.

August 20—3t.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh

Charles

July 2—tf.

John Anderson and M. B Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

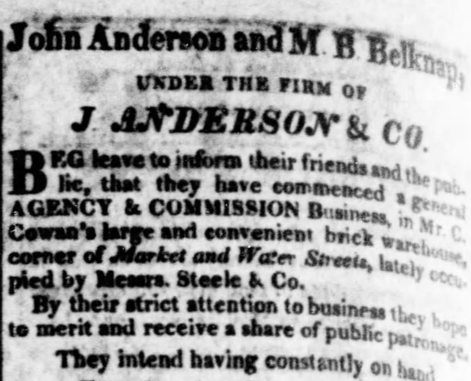
At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.



COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

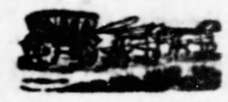
☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824—tf.



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $8 12—and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

99. 1823—tf.